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STATUTES
AND
REGULATIONS
RESPECTING
PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

ONTARIO.

1885.

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ACTS AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1885.



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STATUTES OF ONTARIO RELATING TO EDUCATION.

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1885.

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STATUTES OF ONTARIO RELATING TO EDUCATION.

PART I.

STATUTES PASSED IN THE SESSION 48 VICTORIA, 1885.

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CHAPTER 48.

An Act respecting the Education Department.

[Assented to 30th March, 1885.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. There shall be a Department of Education, which shall consist of the Executive Council, or a Committee thereof appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and one of the said Executive Council, to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall hold the office of "Minister of Education." (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 1.) Department established.

2. The office of Minister of Education may be held by a member of the Executive Council holding no other office; and notwithstanding any salary attached thereto, he shall be capable of being elected, and sitting and voting as a member of the Legislative Assembly; or such office may be held in connection with any other office held by a member of the Executive Council; and any of the powers and duties of the said office may be assigned for a limited period, or otherwise, to any other of the members of the Executive Council holding any other Departmental office, by name or otherwise. (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 2.) Office of Minister of Education.

3. In case a member of the Executive Council holding any one of the five Departmental offices established by section 63 of the *British North America Act, 1867*, and being at the same time a member of the Legislative Assembly, resigns his office, and within one month after his resignation accepts the office of Minister of Education, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in the Legislative Assembly, unless the Administration of which such person was a member has resigned, and in the interval a new Administration has occupied the said offices; or in case such member of the Executive Council is appointed to hold the office of Minister of Education in addition to or in connection with one of the said five Departmental offices, he shall not thereby vacate his seat in the Legislative Assembly; and in either of the said cases any increase or change of emolument arising from the office of Minister of Education shall not cause any vacancy, or render a re-election necessary. (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 3.) Acceptance of the office of Minister, no vacation of seat in the Legislature.

4. The Education Department shall have power

Powers.

(1) To make regulations for the classification, organization, discipline and government of Normal, Model, High, Public and Separate

Separate Schools; for the equipment and ventilation of school houses; for the arrangement and requisites of school premises; for the authorization of text-books for the use of pupils, and for determining the qualifications and duties of inspectors, examiners, teachers and assistants in High Schools. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 4 (1) (13) (27) (28) (29).)

Appointment
of Inspectors.

(2) To appoint Inspectors of High Schools, Separate Schools, and County Model Schools, Masters of Provincial, Normal and Model Schools, and Directors of Teachers' Institutes. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 4 (3), s. 5 (12).)

Central Com-
mittee of
Examiners.

(3) To appoint a Central Committee of Examiners of not more than seven persons, whose duty it shall be, under the directions of the Minister, to prepare examination papers for the annual Departmental examination of teachers, for the closing examination of the Normal Schools and County Model Schools, and the admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and to report to the Minister the results of such examinations. (R. S. O. c. 203, s. 4 (6).)

Model Schools
for teachers of
Separate
Schools.

(4) To authorize a Separate School in any county to be constituted a Model School for the training of teachers for Separate Schools, and in such case or where, from the special circumstances of the Separate Schools in any county, may be deemed expedient to appoint one competent person possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Education Department, to be a member of the county board of examiners of such county in addition to the number now authorized, and who shall possess and discharge the like powers and duties as the other members of the said board. (42 V. c. 34, s. 27.)

Training of
teachers.

(5) To set apart, subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf, not more than five High Schools or Collegiate institutes for the purpose of providing such instruction in the theory and practice of teaching as may be deemed necessary for promoting the efficiency of assistant masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and of teachers holding a first-class non-professional Public School certificate.

Admission to
High Schools
and Collegiate
Institutes.

(6) To prescribe the subjects, times, places and extent of the examination of pupils for admission into High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, and to determine the standard to be obtained by each pupil at such examination. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 4 (5).)

Acceptance of
examinations
of learned
societies.

(7) To arrange with learned societies in Canada or the British Dominions, or with the Law Society, the College of Physicians and Surgeons or any chartered University in the British Dominions for reciprocally accepting in such subjects as may be agreed upon the examinations of the aforesaid institutions, as the equivalent of the Departmental examinations. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 4 (5).)

Pensions.

(8) To make regulations for granting the pensions provided by law for superannuated inspectors and teachers. (42 V., c. 34, s. 1.)
(9)

(9) To examine, and at its discretion, recommend and authorize text-books, or books of reference for the use of pupils and teachers, or books for school libraries. To recommend text and library books.

(10) To prescribe such forms for school registers and departmental reports as may be deemed expedient. To prescribe forms for school registers, etc.

(11) To make, from time to time, regulations for the distribution within the restrictions imposed by *The High Schools Act*, of the High School Fund, among the several High Schools and Collegiate Institutes entitled to receive it. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 4 (2).) To make regulations as to High School Grants.

(12) To deduct (should the Municipal Corporation of any county, city, town or village raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative school grant) a sum equal to the deficiency, from the apportionment to such county, city, town or village, in the following year. (R. S. O., c. 203, s. 6 (6).) Short municipal assessment.

(13) To make such regulations respecting the imposition of fees on candidates for teachers' certificates, as would meet all the expenses of Departmental and County Model School Examinations. Fees for teachers' certificates.

(14) To extend on the petition of a Board of School Trustees, and such evidence as to efficiency as may be deemed necessary, any third class certificate issued under the authority of *The Public Schools Act*. Extension of third class certificates.

(15) To make regulations for the organization and management of Art Schools, to prescribe a curriculum of studies for such schools, and on examination award certificates valid in any municipality of the Province, to such candidates as may present themselves. Regulations for organization and management of art schools.

(a) Certificates awarded under this sub-section may be of two grades, and shall entitle the holders thereof to teach Drawing in High Schools, Public Schools, County Model Schools and Mechanics' Institutes.

(b) Certificates from any Art School in the British Dominions may be accepted as equivalent to any issued as herein provided.

(16) To designate, from time to time, the number and locality of such meteorological stations as the Department may think desirable to establish in connection with the High Schools of the Province; and to authorize such forms of reports and meteorological journal to be used by the observers at such stations as it may judge necessary. Meteorological stations.

5. The Minister of Education shall report annually to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the Normal, Model, High, Public and Separate Schools and Collegiate Institutes, with such statements and suggestions for promoting education generally as he may deem useful and expedient. Annual report to be made by Minister of Education.

Power to
settle disputes
and com-
plaints.

6. The Minister of Education shall have power to decide upon all disputes and complaints laid before him, the settlement of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and upon all appeals made to him from the decision of any Inspector or other school officer. (R. S. O., c. 203. s. 6 (4.)

Regulations
and Orders in
Council to be
laid before
Legislative
Assembly.

7. (1) Every Regulation or Order in Council made under this Act or under the Public and High Schools Acts, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly forthwith if the Legislature is in session at the date of such Regulation or Order in Council, and if the Legislature is not in session such Regulation or Order in Council shall be laid before the said House within the first seven days of the session next after such Regulation or Order in Council is made.

(2) In case the Legislative Assembly at the said session, or if the session does not continue for three weeks after the said Regulation or Order in Council is laid before the House, then at the ensuing session of the Legislature, disapproves by resolution of such Regulation or Order in Council either wholly or of any part thereof, the Regulation or Order in Council, so far as disapproved of, shall have no effect from the time of such resolution being passed.

CHAPTER 49.

An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Public Schools Act.

[Assented to 30th March, 1885.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

Preliminary.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| Short title. | 1. This Act may be cited as " <i>The Public Schools Act, 1885.</i> " |
| Interpretation. | 2. In the construction of this Act, |
| "Teacher." | (1) "Teacher" shall include female as well as male teachers. |
| "County." | (2) "County" shall include a Union of Counties. |
| "Township." | (3) "Township" shall include Unions of Townships made for Municipal purposes. |
| "School site." | (4) "School site" shall mean such area of land as may be necessary for the school building, teacher's residence, offices and play-grounds connected therewith. (5) |

(5) "Owner" shall include a mortgagee, lessee or tenant, or "Owner." other person entitled to a limited interest, and whose claims may be dealt with by arbitration as herein provided.

(6) "Resident" shall include such persons who, though not "Resident." actually resident in a school section or division, pay a school rate at least equal to the average school rate paid by the actual residents of such section or division. [See 43 V., c. 32, s. 2.]

(7) "Ratepayer" shall mean an assessed householder, owner "Ratepayer." or tenant, or any person entered on the assessment roll as a farmer's son, or any person assessed for income.

3. Nothing in this Act authorizing the levying or collecting No rate on
of rates on taxable property for Public School purposes shall supporters of
apply to the supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Roman Catho-
[R. S. O., c. 204, s. 4.] lic Separate
Schools.

4. All Public School sections or other Public School divi- Existing
sions, together with all elections and appointments to office, all school
agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore arrangements
duly made in relation to Public Schools, and existing when continued.
this Act comes into force, shall be subject to the provisions of
this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 5.]

5. The term for which each school trustee holds office Trustees term
at the time this Act takes effect, shall continue as if such term of office.
had been created by virtue of an election under this Act.
[R. S. O., c. 204, s. 6.]

Public Schools to be Free.

6. All Public Schools shall be free schools, and every Public schools
person between the age of five and twenty-one years shall have to be free.
the right to attend some school. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 7.] School age.

Religious Instruction.

7. No person shall require any pupil in any Public School Pupils not to
to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join any be required to
exercise of devotion or religion, objected to by his or her parents join in reli-
or guardians. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 9.] gious exercises
objected to by
their parents.

8. Pupils shall be allowed to receive such religious instruc- To receive
tions as their parents or guardians desire, according to any religious
general regulations provided for the organization, government instruction as
and discipline of Public Schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 10.] their parents
desire.

Rural Public Schools.

9. The municipal council of each township shall form per- School sec-
tions of the township, where no schools have been estab- tions.
lished, into school sections, each section to be distinguished
by

by a number ; provided that no section so formed shall include any territory more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the schoolhouse. This section shall not apply to townships in which there is a township board.

New school sections—
their size.

10. No section shall be formed which contains less than fifty actual resident children, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, unless the area of the section contains more than four square miles. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78, sub-s. (a).]

Township Clerk to prepare maps of school sections.

11. It shall be the duty of every Township Clerk to prepare in duplicate, a school map of the Township, shewing the divisions of the Township into school sections and parts of union school sections, to furnish one copy of such map to the County Clerk, for the use of the County Council, and retain the other in the Township Clerk's office, for the use of the Township corporation. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 108, (1) and (2).]

Trustees' term of office.

12. For each rural school section there shall be three trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall hold office for three years, and until his successor has been elected. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 17, 48.]

Trustees, qualification of.

13. The persons qualified to be elected trustees shall be such persons as are actual resident ratepayers within the school section, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and are not disqualified under this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 18.]

Electors, qualification of.

14. Every ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, who is a public school supporter within the section for which he is such ratepayer, shall be entitled to vote at any election for school trustee, or on any school question whatsoever, at any annual or special meeting in the said section [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 52.]

Annual meeting when held.

15. A meeting of the ratepayers of each section shall be held annually on the last Wednesday of December, or if such Wednesday be a holiday, then on the next day following, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose (among other things) of electing a school trustee or trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 39 ; 42 V., c. 34, s. 9.]

Meetings to be called in default of first or annual meetings.

16. In case, from the want of proper notice or other cause, any first or annual school section meeting, required to be held for the election of trustees, was not held at the proper time, the Inspector, or any two ratepayers in the section may call a school meeting, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the school section ; and the meeting thus called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 53.]

17. The electors of such school section present at such meeting shall elect one of their own number to preside over its proceedings, and shall also appoint a secretary, who shall record the proceedings of the meeting, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 45.]

(1) The business of such meeting may be conducted in the following order:—

- (a) Receiving the annual report of the trustees, and disposing of the same;
- (b) Receiving the annual report of the auditor or auditors, and disposing of the same;
- (c) Electing an auditor for the current year;
- (d) Miscellaneous business;
- (e) Electing a trustee or trustees to fill any vacancy or vacancies.

18. The chairman shall preside and submit all motions to the meeting in the manner desired by the majority. In case of an equality of votes, he shall give the casting vote but no other vote. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 46 and 47; 42 V., c. 34, s. 34.]

19. When a poll is demanded by two electors at the meeting for the election of a trustee, the chairman shall forthwith grant the same, and the secretary shall thereupon immediately proceed to record, as herein directed, the names of all qualified electors who shall present themselves within the time prescribed by this Act, and the secretary shall enter in the poll-book, in separate columns, the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the electors offering to vote at the election, and shall, in the column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 47; 42 V., c. 34, s. 6.]

20. In case a poll is demanded upon any public school question by any two electors the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked 'for' or 'against.' [42 V., c. 34, s. 6.]

21. In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any annual or special meeting, either for trustee or upon any school question, the chairman of the meeting, or other officer presiding, shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following declaration or affirmation:

(1)

Declaration. (1) I, A.B., do declare and affirm, that I am an assessed ratepayer (or farmer's son, *as the case may be*) in School Section .

(2) That I am of the full age of 21 years.

(3) That I am a supporter of the Public School in said School Section No.

(4) That I have the right to vote at this election.

Whereupon the person making such declaration shall be entitled to vote. [42 V. c. 34. s. 3.]

When poll shall close.

22. The poll at every election of a Rural School trustee or trustees or on any school question, shall not close before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but may close at any time thereafter when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled, and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which the election is commenced. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 41.]

Trustee to make a declaration of office.

23. Every person elected as trustee, and who is eligible and liable to serve as such, shall before entering upon his duties make the following declaration of office before the chairman of the school meeting, or before any Justice of the Peace; or if the chairman is elected trustee, he may make said declaration before the secretary of the meeting :

Declaration.

"I will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee, to which I have been elected." [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 19.]

Term for vacancies.

24. Any trustee elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the person in whose place he has been elected. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 37.]

Trustees may resign.

25. Any trustee of a rural school section may resign with the consent, expressed in writing, of his colleagues in office. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 20.]

Re-election of any trustee lawful.

26. Any retiring trustee may be re-elected with his own consent, otherwise he shall be exempted from serving for four years next after leaving office. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 36.]

When corporation ceases by want of Trustees.

27. No School Corporation shall cease to exist by reason of the want of trustees, but in case of any such want any two ratepayers of the section, or the Inspector, may, by giving six days' notice, to be posted in at least three of the most public places of the section, call a meeting of the ratepayers, who shall proceed to elect three trustees, in the manner prescribed in the 17th and following sections of this Act; and the trustees thus elected shall hold and retire from office in the manner prescribed by section 30 of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, part of s. 21.]

Tenure of office.

28. Wherever a new school section is formed in any Township, as provided in section 81 of this Act, the Municipal Council shall appoint a person to call the first school meeting for the election of trustees, and the Clerk of the Township shall give notice of the description and number of such school section to the person so appointed, who shall, within twenty days after receiving such notice, prepare a notice in writing, describing the section, and appointing a time and place for the first school section meeting, and shall cause copies of the notice so prepared by him to be posted in at least three of the most public places in the new school section, at least six days before the time of holding the meeting. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 43, 44, 78 (3), 108 (7).]

Proceedings on the formation of a new school section.

A meeting in new section to be called within twenty days.

29. The meeting shall be organized, and the proceedings conducted, (as near as may be), according to the provisions of sections 17 to 22 of this Act, inclusive.

How meeting to be organized.

30. The trustees elected at a first school section meeting shall respectively continue in office as follows :—

Term of office of each Trustee.

(1) The first person elected shall continue in office for two years, to be reckoned from the annual school meeting next after his election, and thence until his successor has been elected ;

First.

(2) The second person elected shall continue in office for one year, to be reckoned from the same period, and until his successor has been elected ;

Second.

(3) The third, or last person elected, shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting in such section, and until his successor has been elected. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 49.]

Third.

(4) In case of a poll being taken for one or more trustees at a first school section meeting, then the trustees shall rank in seniority according to the number of votes polled, and in case of a tie, then in the order of their nomination.

31. A correct copy of the minutes of a first and of every annual and of every special school section meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted by the chairman of such meeting to the County Inspector. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 50.]

Copy of minutes to be sent to Inspector.

32. When complaint is made to the Inspector by any ratepayer that the election of a trustee, or that the proceedings or any part thereof of any school meeting, have not been in conformity with the provisions of this Act, the Inspector shall investigate the same, and confirm or set such election or proceeding aside, and appoint the time and place for a new election, or for the reconsideration of a school question, but no complaint in regard to any election or proceeding at a school meeting shall be entertained by any Inspector unless made

Complaints as to elections.

made to him in writing within twenty days after the holding of such election or meeting. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194, sub-s. 9, (a) and (b).]

Trustees
a Corporation

33. The trustees of every such school shall be a corporation under the name of "The Board of Public School Trustees for School Section — of the Township of — in the County of —. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 21 part.]

(a) The Board (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a chairman and a secretary-treasurer. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 98, 102 (1).]

(b) The secretary-treasurer, who may be a member of the Board, shall give such security as may be required by a majority of the trustees—such security to be deposited with the Clerk of the municipality. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (1), (1 a) part, and (6).]

Secretary-
Treasurer,
duties of.

34. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer :

(a) To keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of every meeting of the Board in the minute-book provided by the trustees for that purpose, and to see that the minutes, when confirmed, are signed by the chairman or presiding trustee.

(b) To receive all school moneys collected from the inhabitants or ratepayers of the section or other persons, and to account for the same.

(c) To disburse all moneys in the manner directed by a majority of the trustees.

(d) To produce, when called for by the trustees, auditors or other competent authority, all papers and moneys belonging to the corporation.

(e) To call at the request in writing of two trustees a special meeting of the Board of Trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 100, 102, (1a), (5b), part.]

Notices of
meetings,
how given.

35. Notice of all meetings shall be given by the secretary to each of the trustees, or by any one of the trustees to the others, by notifying them personally, or in writing, or by sending a written notice to their residences. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 97.]

Corporate acts
must be
adopted at
lawful trustee
meetings.

36. No act or proceeding of a rural School Corporation which is not adopted at a regular or special meeting of the trustees, shall be valid or binding on any person affected thereby, unless notice has been given as required by this Act and unless at least two trustees are present. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 99.]

Appointment
of Auditor.

37. (1) Every Board of School Trustees shall on or before the first day of December appoint an auditor, and in case of their neglect,

neglect, or the neglect of the ratepayers at an annual or special meeting to do so, or in case of an auditor being appointed or elected who refuses, or is unable to act, then the inspector shall (at the request in writing of any two ratepayers) make such appointment. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (3), (3a).]

(2) It shall be the duty of the trustees, or their secretary-treasurer to lay all their accounts before the school auditors of the section, or either of them, together with the agreements, vouchers, contracts and books in their possession, and such trustees or their secretary-treasurer, shall afford to the auditors, or either of them, all the information in their or his power as to the receipts and expenditures of school moneys.

38. The auditors appointed, or one of them, shall, on or immediately after the first day of December in each year, appoint a time, before the day of the next ensuing annual school meeting, for examining the accounts of the school section. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 115.] Time of audit.

39. It shall be the duty of the auditors of every school section:— Duties of auditor.

(1) To examine into and decide upon the accuracy of the accounts of such section, and whether the trustees have duly accounted for and expended for school purposes the moneys received by them, and to submit the said accounts, with a full report thereon at the next annual school meeting.

(2) In case of difference of opinion between the auditors on any matter in the account, it shall be referred to and decided by the County Inspector.

(3) If both of the auditors object to the lawfulness of any expenditures made by the trustees, they shall submit the matters in difference to the annual meeting, which may either determine the same, or submit the matter to the Minister of Education, whose decision shall be final.

(4) It shall be competent for the auditors or one of them—

(a) To require the attendance of all or any of the persons interested in the accounts, and of their witnesses, with all such books, papers, and writings as such auditor or auditors may direct them or either of them to produce;

(b) To administer oaths to such persons and witnesses;

(c) To issue their or his warrant to any person named therein, to enforce the collection of any moneys by them awarded to be paid; and the person named in such warrant shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by seizure and

and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same has been issued, as any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and execution issued out of such Court ;

- (d) The auditors shall remain in office until their audit is completed.

40. It shall be the duty of the Trustees—

Meetings to be
appointed by
the trustees.

Filling vacan-
cies.

Notice.

(1) To appoint the place of each annual school meeting of the ratepayers of the section ; and the time and place of a special meeting of the same for (1) the filling up of any vacancy or vacancies, in the trustee corporation occasioned by death, removal, or other cause ; or (2) for the selection of a new school site ; (3) the appointment of a school auditor ; or (4) any other lawful school purpose, as they may think proper ; and to cause notices of the time and place, and of the objects of such meetings, to be posted in three or more public places of the section, at least six days before the time of holding such meeting. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (25)].

(a) Every such meeting shall be organized, and its proceedings recorded in the manner provided for in the seventeenth and following sections of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102, (25a)]

Adequate
accommoda-
tion.

(2) To provide adequate accommodation and a legally qualified teacher or teachers, according to the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, for two-thirds of the actual resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as ascertained by the census taken by the Municipal Council for the next preceding year ; provided always such actual residents are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a separate school is established according to the provisions of the Separate School Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (8), (17)].

Apply to mu-
nicipality for
school moneys

(3) To apply to the Township Council at or before its meeting in August for the levying and collecting by rate, all sums for the support of their school, or schools, and for any other school purposes authorized by this Act to be collected from the ratepayers of such section, or to raise the amount necessary for the purchase of school sites, the erection or otherwise acquiring of school-houses and their appendages and teacher's residence, either by one yearly rate or by debentures, as provided in section 130 of this Act, as may be required by the Trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (12)].

Arrange
payment of
salaries.

(4) To arrange for the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly and, if necessary, to borrow on their promissory note, under the seal of the corporation, at interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, such moneys as may be required for that purpose, until the taxes imposed therefor are collected. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 89 (1), 102 (11)].

Repairing,
etc., school-
house.

(5) To keep the school-house, furniture, outbuildings, and enclosures

enclosures in proper repair, and where there is no suitable school-house belonging to the section, or where two or more school-houses are required, to build or rent a house or houses and to keep such house or houses, its or their furniture, out-buildings and enclosures in proper repair. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (9 and 10)].

(6) To give notice in writing, before the fifteenth day of January in each year, to the Clerk of the Township and the Inspector in which their school is situate of the names and post-office addresses of the several trustees then in office, and of the teachers employed by them, and to give reasonable notice in writing from time to time of any changes therein. [45 V., c. 30, s. 4.]

Names and addresses of trustees, and teachers to be given to township clerk.

(7) To exempt, in their discretion, from the payment of school rates, wholly or in part, any indigent persons, notice of such exemption to be given by the trustees to the Clerk of the municipality, on or before the first day of August. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 103 (5)].

Exempt indigent persons.

(8) To dismiss from the school any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the trustees (or by a majority of them) and the teacher that his presence in school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, and, where practicable, to remove such pupil to an industrial school. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (22)].

Dismissal of refractory pupils.

(9) To take possession and have the custody and safe keeping of all Public School property which has been acquired or given for Public School purposes in the section; and to acquire and hold as a corporation, by any title whatsoever, any land, moveable property, moneys or income given or acquired at any time for Public School purposes, and to hold or apply the same according to the terms on which the same were acquired or received; and to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of any school site or school property not required by them in consequence of a change of school site, or other cause; to convey the same under their corporate seal, and to apply the proceeds thereof to their lawful school purposes, or as directed by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (6 and 7).]

Custody of school property.
Sale of school site or other property.

(10) To visit, from time to time, every school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to law and the authorized regulations, and to provide school registers and a visitors' book, in the form prescribed by the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (21).]

Visit schools.

(11) To see that no unauthorized books are used in the school, and that the pupils are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books, sanctioned by the Education Department; and to procure annually, for the benefit of their school section, some periodical devoted to education, and to do whatever they may deem expedient in regard to procuring apparatus, maps, prize and library books for their school. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (23), 103 (1).]

Text-books.

Report at
annual meet-
ing.

(12) To cause to be prepared and read at the annual meeting of the ratepayers, a report for the year then ending, containing, among other things, a summary of their proceedings during the year, together with a full and detailed account of the receipt and expenditure of all school moneys received and expended in behalf of the section, for any purpose whatever, during such year, and signed by the trustees and by either or both of the school auditors of the section. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (26).]

Annual and
semi-annual
returns.

(13) To transmit to the Inspector the semi-annual returns on or before the 30th day of June and 31st day of December respectively, and the annual return on or before the 15th day of January in each year according to the forms prescribed by the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (27 and 28 a, b, c and d).]

Sections in Unorganized Townships.

Formation of
school sections

41. (1) In unorganized Townships in any County or District, it shall be lawful for the Stipendiary Magistrate thereof and the Public School Inspector (if any) of the County or District, or for the Stipendiary Magistrate alone, if there is no Inspector, and for the Inspector alone, if there is no Stipendiary Magistrate, to form a portion of a Township, or of two or more adjoining Townships, into a school section. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 26.]

Limits of sec-
tion.

(2) No such section shall, in length or breadth, exceed five miles in a straight line, and, subject to this restriction, the boundaries may be altered by the same authority from time to time, and the alteration shall go into operation on the twenty-fifth day of December next after such alteration; provided always, no such school section shall be formed except on the petition of five heads of families resident therein. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 26 (2) (3).]

Exemption
from rates on
account of
distance.

42. Any person whose place of residence is at a distance of more than three miles in a direct line from the site of the school-house of such section shall be exempt from all rates for school purposes, unless a child of such ratepayer shall attend such school. [41 V. c. 8, s. 20.]

Election of
school
trustees.

43. After the formation of such a school section, it shall be lawful for any two of the petitioners, by notice posted for at least six days in not less than three of the most public places in the section, to appoint a time and place for a meeting for the election, as provided by law, of three school trustees for the section. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 27.]

Trustees'
powers and
obligations.

44. The trustees elected at such meetings, or at any subsequent school meetings of the section, as provided by law, shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations of Public School Trustees generally. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 28.]

45. The trustees so elected shall annually appoint a duly qualified person to make out an assessment roll for the section, and shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the Stipendiary Magistrate (or Inspector); and it shall be the duty of the Stipendiary Magistrate, or of the Inspector, if there is no Stipendiary Magistrate, to examine the said roll, and correct any errors or improper entries which he may perceive therein. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 29.]

Annual assessment roll.
Revision of assessment roll.

46. A copy of the said roll, as so corrected, shall be open to inspection to all persons interested, at some convenient place in the section, notice whereof, signed by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or Inspector if there is no Stipendiary Magistrate, shall be annually posted in at least three of the most public places in the section, and shall state the place and the time at which the Magistrate or Inspector will hear appeals against said assessment roll; and such notice shall be posted as aforesaid by the trustees for at least three weeks prior to the time appointed for hearing the appeals. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 30.]

Appeal against assessment roll.

47. All appeals shall be made in the same manner and after the same notice, as nearly as may be, as appeals are made to a Court of Revision in the case of ordinary municipal assessments, and the Magistrate (or Inspector) shall have the same powers as such Court of Revision. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 31.]

Manner of appeal.

48. The annual roll, as finally passed and signed by the Magistrate (or Inspector), shall be binding upon the trustees and ratepayers of the section until the annual roll for the succeeding year is passed and signed as aforesaid. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 32.]

Confirmed roll binding.

49. Where any Township under the jurisdiction of a Township Board is unorganized, appeals against its certified assessment roll, made out by a person appointed by the Board, shall be made to the Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge of the district or county, who has jurisdiction in other matters therein. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 34.]

Appeals in unorganized township.

50. In forming union school sections between and out of an organized Township Municipality and an unorganized Township or locality within any territorial or judicial district, it shall be lawful for such union school section to be formed or altered according to the provisions of this Act, except that the Stipendiary Magistrate shall act for the unorganized Township or locality, and the Reeve of the organized Township for his Township. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 35.]

Union school sections.

51. The Trustees shall appoint some fit and proper person or one of themselves, to be a collector (who may also be secretary-treasurer), to collect the rates imposed by them upon the ratepayers of their school section, or the sums which the inhabitants

Appointment and duty of school collector.

habitants or others may have subscribed, or a rate-bill imposed on any person ; and pay to such collector at the rate of not less than five, or more than ten per centum on the moneys collected by him ; and every such collector shall give such security as shall be satisfactory to the trustees, which security shall be lodged for safe keeping with the Stipendiary Magistrate or the Inspector by the trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (2) ; 42 V. c. 34, s. 11.]

Powers of
School collector.

52. Every such collector shall have the same powers in collecting the school rate, rate-bill, or subscriptions, shall be under the same liabilities and obligations, and shall proceed in the same manner in his school section and Township, as a Township Collector does in his Municipality, in collecting rates in a Township or County, as provided in the Municipal Institutions and Assessment Acts from time to time in force. [R. S. O., c. 202, s. 113.]

Boards in Municipalities
without
county organization.

53. In Municipalities composed of more than one Township, but without County organization, it shall be optional with the Municipal Council thereof to form portions of the Townships comprising the Municipality into school sections, or to establish a Board of Public School Trustees, two members being elected for each ward, and if not divided into wards, two for each Township thereof, and such Board shall possess all the powers and duties of Township Boards, and shall also, upon the petition of at least five heads of families, provide school accommodation and a teacher for their children and others. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 10.]

Township Boards.

Establishment
of Township
Boards.

54. At the annual meeting in any year of the school sections in a Township, the question of forming a Township Board may be submitted in each section for the decision of the meeting, and whenever in any Township, at any such annual meeting, two-thirds in number of the school sections so decide, the Council of such Township shall thereupon pass a by-law to abolish the division of the Township into school sections, and to establish a Public School Board accordingly ; and this shall take effect on the first day of January in the next following year, and any portion of the Township forming a union, or being part of a school division with another municipality or portion thereof, shall be considered as a section in respect of the said requisite number of two-thirds of the school sections of the Township. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 142 ; 43 V. c. 32, s. 10.]

Division of
township
into wards.

Management
by Board

55. The Township Council shall, in the by-law for establishing the Public School Board, divide the township into four wards, which shall be the same from time to time as the wards for Municipal purposes, when such exist in any Township, and after such by-law goes into effect, all the Public Schools of the Township.

Township shall be managed by one Board of Trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 143, 144.]

56. At the first election, two resident ratepayers in the Township shall be elected school trustees in and for each ward, one of such trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of the trustees after their election) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office for one year longer, and until his successor has been appointed, and shall then retire. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 145; 44 V. c. 30, s. 9.] Qualifications of members.

57. Such election shall take place annually at the time, in the manner, and as prescribed by this Act, for the election of trustees in towns divided into wards. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 146.] Time and manner of election.

58. The trustees so elected shall be a corporation under the name of "The Public School Board of the Township of _____ in the County of _____." Board to be a Corporation.

59. (1) The Board (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall be constituted by the election of a Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer, and shall be invested with, and possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, property, powers and incidents, and shall be subject to the same duties and obligations as trustees in rural school sections under the provisions of this Act, as well as those of Public Schools in Cities and Towns and in any other statute, by-law, regulation, deed, proceeding, matter or thing shall be construed to stand and to be substituted for each and all of the trustees of the former school sections of the Township. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 147; 42 V. c. 34, s. 19.] Powers of Board.

(2) The Board shall, when called upon, submit their accounts, books and vouchers to the Auditors of the Municipality, and it shall be the duty of the Municipal Auditors to audit such accounts in the same way and at the same time as the Municipal accounts are audited.

60. After the Public School Board is established, the portions of the Township theretofore united with an adjoining Municipality, or a portion thereof, shall cease to be so united on the first day of January next following the passing of the by-law for establishing the Township Board, and in the intervening period between the passing of the said by-law and such first day of January a new union may be formed under the provisions of this Act, under which the said former union may be continued or another union formed, but the portion of the Township in any former union shall remain liable for any rate such portion was subject to while so united, for the payment of any debt or loan, so far as the creditors or lenders thereof are concerned, and in cases where unions existing on the second day of March, 1877, are not re-formed under this Act, such unions Effect as to parts united.

unions shall continue to exist under and subject to the provisions of the Acts in force at the time of their formation. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 148.]

Adjustment of all claims consequent on Board being established.

61. The Township Council shall, so soon as the by-law for establishing the Public School Board is passed, appoint the County Inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the Township, and they, or any two of them, shall, in a report to the Council, value the existing school houses, school sites, and other school property in each and every section, or portions of the Township, and ascertain their respective debts and liabilities; and the said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall thereupon adjust and settle, in such manner as they may deem just and equitable, the respective rights, claims and demands of each and every school section or portion of the Township, and the Township Council shall pass a by-law, and give full effect to the report of said arbitrators. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 78 (12) (13), 149.]

Adjustment of claims in cases of parts becoming disunited.

62. In cases where a portion of the Township Municipality, on the establishment of the Public School Board, ceases to be united with any other municipality, or portion thereof, the Council of each such Municipality shall respectively appoint one competent person, who, with the Inspector or Inspectors having jurisdiction in the respective Municipalities concerned, shall, in a report to the Councils of the respective Municipalities, value and adjust all rights and claims consequent upon such disunion between the respective portions of such Municipalities, and determine by what Municipality or portion thereof, and in what manner the same shall be settled, and the disposition of the property of the union and any payment by one portion to the other, and the report of the majority of said persons shall be valid and binding; and in cases where the persons to make this report would be an even number, the County Judge shall also be added. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 150.]

Repeal of by-law, and for re-forming sections.

63. In case twenty ratepayers in more than one-half of the school wards of the Township petition the Township Council to submit a by-law to the vote of the ratepayers of the Township for the repeal of the by-law under which the Public School Board was established, but not until after the Township Board has existed for five years at least, a by-law shall be submitted to such vote accordingly, and the proceedings shall be in conformity with the Municipal Institutions Act, except that the vote shall not be by ballot; and in case in the majority of such wards the majority of the votes are for such repeal, the Township Council shall pass a by-law to disestablish such Public School Board, and form school sections instead thereof; but no repeal shall take effect until the first day of the month of January next following, which will be more than three months after the voting upon the by-law for that purpose; and the Council shall also, in the same or another by-law, appoint the County

County Inspector jointly with two other competent persons, not residents of the township, and they or any two of them shall, in a report to the Council, value the school houses, school sites, and other school property which may thereupon become the property of such school section, and shall also adjust and settle the respective rights and claims consequent on such repeal between the respective school sections, or between any school section and the Township, and all payments to be made by or to any of them. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 151.]

Rural School Sites.

64. Before any steps are taken by the trustees for securing New site. a new school site on which to erect a new school-house, they shall call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the section, to consider the site proposed; and no change of school site shall be made, except in the manner hereinafter provided, without the consent of the majority of such special meeting. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 120.]

65. In case a majority of the trustees and a majority of the ratepayers present at such special meeting differ as to the situation of a new site, each party shall then and there choose an arbitrator, and the County Inspector, or, in case of his inability to attend, any person appointed by him to act on his behalf shall be a third arbitrator; and such three arbitrators, When trustees and ratepayers disagree or a majority of them present at any lawful meeting, shall Award. have authority to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 121.]

66. With the consent, or at the request of the parties to the reference, the arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall have authority, within three months from the date of their award, to reconsider such award and make and publish a second award, which award (or the previous one, if not reconsidered by the arbitrators) shall be binding upon all parties concerned for at least one year from the date thereof. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 122.] Reconsideration of award.

67. If the owner of the land selected for a new school site, or required for the enlargement of school premises, refuses to sell the same, or demands therefor a price deemed unreasonable by the trustees of any section, then such owner and the trustees shall each forthwith appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators thus appointed, together with the Inspector or any two of them, shall appraise the damages for such land. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 123 and sub-s. 2.] Where owner refuses to sell.

68. If the majority of the school trustees, or the majority of a Public School meeting, neglect or refuse, where there is a difference in regard to the selection of a school site, to Appointment of Arbitrators — their powers appoint

appoint an arbitrator, as provided in section 67 of this Act, or if the owner of land selected as a school site, as provided by the said section of this Act, neglects or refuses to appoint an arbitrator, it shall be competent for the County Inspector with the arbitrator appointed, to meet and determine the matter; and the County Inspector, in case of such refusal or neglect, shall have a second or casting vote, if he and the arbitrator appointed do not agree. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 124.]

Additional powers of arbitrators.

69. The arbitrators aforesaid, or any two of them, shall have the power to settle all claims or rights of incumbrancers, lessees, tenants, or other persons, as well as those of the owner, in respect of the land required for the purpose of the school site, upon notice in writing to every such claimant, and after hearing and determining his claims or rights. [42 V., c. 34, s. 15.]

Taking land.

(a) Upon the tender of payment of the amount of such damage to the owner or other person entitled thereto, or to any part of such amount, by the school trustees, the land shall be taken and used for the purpose aforesaid. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 123 (3); 42 V., c. 34, s. 15.]

Proceedings where an arbitrator is absent.

70. If only a majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide any case arising under the authority of this Act are present at any lawful meeting, in consequence of the neglect or the refusal of the other arbitrator to meet them, it shall be competent for those present to make and publish an award upon the matter or matters submitted to them, or to adjourn the meeting for any period not exceeding ten days, and give the absent arbitrator notice of the adjournment. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 125.]

Award to constitute title.

71. Any award for a school site made and published under this Act, if there be no conveyance, shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land mentioned in it, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper registry office on the affidavit of one of the trustees verifying the same. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 123 (7).]

Cost of Arbitration.

72. The parties concerned in all such disputes shall pay all the expenses incurred in them, according to the award or decision of the arbitrators, and the School Inspector respectively. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 127 and (2).]

Selection of site.

73. A school site shall not be selected in a Township within a hundred yards of the garden, orchard, pleasure ground, or dwelling house of the owner of such site without his consent. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 123 (4).]

74. It shall be competent for the trustees (without reference to a special meeting of the ratepayers),

(1) To enlarge any school site existing at the passage of this Enlargement of school site. Act, as required by the regulations of the Education Department, but no such enlargement shall be made in the direction of, or including an orchard, garden or dwelling house, without the consent of the owner of the land required, unless the school site cannot be otherwise enlarged. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 123 (5) and (6).]

(2) To select the site for, and establish and maintain an ad- Two or more additional schools in a section authorized. ditional school or additional schools in the section, with the concurrence of the inspector, where, from the large size of the section, its physical conformation, or from any other cause, the children of the section are unable to attend the school established therein, and to procure or erect the necessary buildings for such additional school or schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 103 (2) and (3); 41 V., c. 8, s. 22.]

75. All corporations and persons whatever, tenants in tail Who may convey school sites. or for life, guardians, executors, administrators, and all other trustees whatsoever, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, but also for and on behalf of those they represent, whether infants, issue unborn, lunatics, idiots, femes-coverts, or other person, seised, possessed of or interested in any land, may contract for, sell or convey all or part thereof to school trustees for a school site or an addition to the school site, or for a teacher's residence; and any contract, agreement, sale, conveyance and assurance so made shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the corporations or persons so conveying are hereby indemnified for what they respectively do by virtue of or in pursuance of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 128.]

76. If the owner of land duly selected for the said purpose Remedy in case of absence of owner. is absent from the County in which the land lies, or is unknown, the trustees may procure from a sworn surveyor a certificate that he is not interested in the matter; that he knows the land and that some certain sum therein named is, in his opinion, a fair compensation for the same; and on filing the said certificate with the Judge of the County Court of the county in which the land lies, accompanied by an affidavit or affidavits which satisfy the Judge that the owner is absent from the county and that, after diligent enquiry, he cannot be found, the Judge may order a notice to be inserted for such time as he sees fit in some newspaper published in the county; and he may, in addition thereto, order a notice to be sent to any person by mail, or may direct service of the same to be effected in such other way as he sees fit. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 129.]

77. The said notice shall contain a short description of the What notice shall contain. land, and a declaration of the readiness of the trustees to pay the sum certified as aforesaid; shall give the name of a person to be appointed as the arbitrator of the trustees if their offer of Arbitrators. that

that sum is not accepted ; shall name the time within which the offer is to be accepted, or an arbitrator named by the owner ; and shall contain any other particulars which the County Judge may direct. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 130.]

Judge may
appoint
arbitrator.

78. If within such time as the Judge directs, the owner does not notify the trustees of the acceptance of the sum offered by them, or notify to them the name of a person whom he appoints as arbitrator, the Judge shall, on the application of the trustees, appoint a sworn surveyor to be sole arbitrator for determining the compensation to be paid for the property. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 131.]

Responsibility
of trustees as
to compensa-
tion.

79. Where land is taken by the trustees without the consent of the owner, the compensation to be paid therefor shall stand in the stead of the land ; and after the trustees have taken possession of land any claim to, or incumbrance upon the same or any portion thereof, shall as against the trustees, be converted into a claim to the compensation or to a proportion thereof, and the trustees shall be responsible accordingly whenever they have paid such compensation or any part thereof to a party not entitled to receive the same, saving always their recourse against such party. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 132.]

In case of in-
cumbrance.

80. If the trustees have reason to fear any claims or incumbrance, or if any party to whom the compensation or any part thereof is payable refuses to execute the proper conveyance, or if the party entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the trustees, or if for any other reason the trustees deem it advisable, they may pay the arbitration and other expenses, and deposit the amount of the compensation with the County Treasurer, or in such other manner as the Inspector may direct, with interest thereon for six months, and may deliver therewith an authentic copy of the conveyance, or of the agreement or award if there be no conveyance ; and such agreement or award shall thereafter be deemed to be the title of the trustees to the land therein mentioned, and shall be a good title thereto against all persons interested in the property in any manner whatever, and shall be registered in the proper Registry Office on an affidavit of one of the trustees verifying the same. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 133.]

Deposit of
Compensation
money.

Award to be
registered.

Alteration of School Boundaries.


81. Every Township Council shall have power,

Union of ex-
isting sections

(1) To pass by-laws to unite two or more sections in the same township into one, in case (at a public meeting in each section called by the trustees or County Inspector for that purpose) a majority of the ratepayers present at each such meeting request to be united. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 78 (2), 194 (29) (30).]

(2)

(2) To alter the boundaries of a school section, or divide an existing section into two or more sections, or to unite portions of an existing section with another section, or with any new section, in case it clearly appears that all persons to be affected by the proposed alteration, division or union respectively, have been duly notified in such manner as the Council may deem expedient of the proposed proceeding for this purpose, or of any application made to the council to do so. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 81.]

Alteration,
etc., of school
sections. 

(3) Any such by-law shall not be passed later than the first day of May in any year, and shall not take effect before the twenty-fifth day of December next thereafter, and it shall be the duty of the Township Clerk to send forthwith, after such by-law has been passed, a copy of the by-law and minutes relating to the formation or alteration or union to the trustees of every school section affected thereby, and to the Public School Inspector. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 78 (4), 84, 108 (8).]

82. (1) A majority of the trustees, or any five ratepayers of one or more of the school sections concerned, may appeal to the County Council of the Township in which such section or sections are situated, against any by-law or resolution passed at any time previously by the Township Council for the formation, division, union or alteration of their school section or school sections, or against the neglect or refusal of the Township Council (on application being made to it by the trustees, or Inspector, or any five ratepayers concerned) to form, divide, unite or alter the boundaries of a school section or school sections within such township. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 83, 88.]

Appeal to
County
Council.

(2) The County Council shall forthwith appoint as arbitrators not more than five, or less than three, competent persons (two of whom shall be the County Judge, or some person named by him, and the County Inspector), and a majority of whom shall form a quorum to revise, determine or alter the boundaries of the school section or school sections, so far as to settle the matters complained of; but the alterations or determination of the said matters shall not take effect before the twenty-fifth day of December in the year in which the arbitrators so decide, and shall thence continue in full force for the period of five years at least, and until lawfully changed by the Township Council, but such change shall be subject to the like appeal to the County Council; Provided, that where the decision of the arbitrators does not affirm that of the township council, and an application for reconsideration signed by a majority of the ratepayers affected by the decision of the arbitrators, or signed by a majority of the trustees of the section or sections affected by the decision, is delivered to the judge of the County Court within three months of the giving of the decision, the arbitrators may reconsider the matter, and if they think fit may vary such decision, and

Appointment
of Arbitrators

Proviso.

and shall in such case direct at what time the decision as varied shall go into effect, and the five years hereinbefore limited shall in such case be computed from the time when the decision varying the former decision is given.

(3) The preceding provision shall apply to any case decided by any such arbitrators within one year prior to the passing of this Act, where the application for reconsideration is made within one month after this Act takes effect.

Who may not
act as arbitra-
tors.

(4) No person shall be competent to act as arbitrator, who is a member of the Township Council, or who was such member at the time at which the Council passed or refused or neglected to pass the by-law or resolution.

Notice.

(5) Due notice of the alterations or the determination of the said matters made by the arbitrators shall be given by the Inspector to the Clerk of the Township and to the trustees of the school sections concerned. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 88 (2), (3), (4).]

Adjustment of
claims
between
unions in same
township.

83. On the formation, dissolution, division or alteration of any school section in the same Township, in case the trustees of the sections interested are unable to agree, the County Inspector and two other persons appointed by the Township Council as arbitrators shall value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such formation, division, dissolution or alteration between the respective portions of the Township affected, and determine in what manner and by what portion or by whom the same shall be settled; and the determination of the said arbitrators or any two of them shall be final and conclusive. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 85 *part.*]

Disposal of
school prop-
erty when
not wanted.

84. In case a school site or school house or other school property is no longer required in a section, in consequence of the alteration or the union of school sections, the same shall be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, in such a manner as a majority of the ratepayers in the altered or united school sections may decide at a public meeting called for that purpose; and the inhabitants transferred from one school section to another shall be entitled, for the Public School purposes of the section to which they are attached, to such a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such school house or other Public School property as the assessed value of their property bears to that of the other inhabitants of the school section from which they have been so separated; and the residue of such proceeds shall be applied to the erection of a new school house in the old school section, or to other Public School purposes of such old section. In the case of united sections, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to the like Public School purposes of such united sections. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 86.]

Formation

Formation and Dissolution of Union School Sections Composed of Parts of Two or More Municipalities.

85. A Union school section may be formed between (a) parts of two or more adjoining Townships; (b) parts of one or more Townships and an adjoining Town or Incorporated Village. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 137.] What unions may be formed.

86. The following shall be the procedure for the formation, alteration or dissolution of union school sections:— Procedure for formation, alteration or dissolution of union schools.

(1) On the joint petition of five ratepayers from each of the municipalities concerned, to their respective municipal councils, asking for the formation, alteration or dissolution of a Union School section, each municipal council so petitioned may appoint an arbitrator (who must not be a member of the council), notice of which shall be sent by the respective clerks to the Inspector or Inspectors, who shall be *ex officio* arbitrators. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 137 (3), *in part*, also 140.]

(2) In cases where the persons so appointed arbitrators would be an even number, the Senior County Court Judge shall be added, or in the case of an arbitration affecting two or more counties, then the Senior County Court Judge of the county having the largest population according to the last Dominion census. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 137 (5).]

(3) The first meeting of the arbitrators shall be called by the Inspector representing the greatest number of schools and such Inspector shall give reasonable notice in writing of such meeting to the clerks of the municipalities concerned.

(4) The arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall report to the municipalities concerned upon the expediency of such union, the specific parcels of land to be included in such union, and the proportion in which the part in each municipality shall be liable to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of the school, and other requisite expenses. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 137 (3).]

(5) On the receipt of the report of the arbitrators the Council of each municipality shall pass a by-law confirming the same, a copy of which shall be sent by the clerk to the Inspector or Inspectors concerned.

(6) The Inspector, entitled under sub-section three to call the meeting of the arbitrators, shall appoint a person to call the first meeting for the election of Trustees, who shall proceed as in section 28 of this Act.

(7) Such union shall not take effect until the twenty-fifth day of the month of December, which will be at least three months after the passing of such by-laws respectively. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 137 (2).]

(8)

(8) On the appointment of arbitrators to consider the alteration or dissolution of a union school section, it shall be the duty of such arbitrators to report to the respective municipalities concerned upon the expediency of such alteration or dissolution, and in the event of their reporting in favour of an alteration or dissolution, they shall at the same time value and adjust in an equitable manner all rights and claims consequent upon such alteration or dissolution between the respective municipalities concerned, and determine in what manner and by what municipality or what portion thereof, the same shall be settled; and the disposition of the property of the union, and any payment by one portion to the other, and such valuation, adjustment and determination, shall form and be considered as an integral portion of their report.

(a) On the receipt of the report of the arbitrators the Council of each Municipality shall pass a by-law confirming the same, a copy of which shall be sent forthwith by the Clerk to the Inspector or Inspectors concerned.

(9) No alteration or dissolution of a Union School shall take effect before the twenty-fifth day of December in any year which will be at least three months after the passage of the by-laws respectively. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 140.]

(10) Nothing herein contained shall be construed as restraining any municipal council from enlarging the boundaries of any union school section as may be deemed expedient.

Appeal relating to Union School within a county.

87. When the Union School section lies wholly within a county the trustees or any five ratepayers in the union section concerned, or the Inspector or Inspectors, may within six months after the passing thereof appeal in writing to the County Council against any by-law passed by the municipalities either for the formation, alteration, or dissolution of such section, and on the receipt of such appeal the County Council shall have power to proceed as provided in section 82 for the alteration of the boundaries of sections within a Township, and the arbitrators appointed as therein provided shall have power to revise, alter or determine such by-law, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 82.]

Appeals relating to Union School within two or more counties.

88. When the Union School section lies partly within two or more counties the trustees or any five ratepayers in the Union School section concerned, or the Inspector or Inspectors, may within six months after the passing thereof appeal against any by-law passed by the Municipalities for the formation, alteration or dissolution of such section, to the Minister of Education, who shall have power to alter, determine or confirm such by-law, and his decision shall be final and conclusive.

89. Every Union School section composed of the whole or parts of two or more Township Municipalities, shall be held for all school purposes, as within the Township Municipality in which the school house is situated, and if there are two or more school houses, then in the Township Municipality with the largest amount of assessed property; and the school rates of such union section shall thenceforth be collected by the respective collectors of the Township Municipality in which each part of the union section is respectively situate, and the amount collected from the several ratepayers in each part of the union section shall be paid by the respective collectors to the Treasurer of the Township Municipality in which such part of the union section is situate, and such Treasurer shall pay over the same without any charge or deduction to the trustees entitled thereto. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 139; 42 V., c. 34, s. 16; 43 V., c. 32, s. 3; 45 V., c. 30, s. 5.]

Payment to trustees of union school sections.

90. (1) The union of part of one or more townships with a town or incorporated village shall be deemed one school section, and as belonging to such town or village, and the provisions of this Act respecting public schools in towns or villages shall apply thereto: and such part of the township for all school purposes, shall be deemed to be united to such town or village. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 139.]

Union of parts of townships to be one school section.

(2) In the case of a town or incorporated village divided into wards to which a part of an adjoining township or townships is attached for school purposes, the Board of Trustees of such union school section shall by resolution determine in which ward or wards the ratepayers in such part shall vote for the election of school trustees and at elections on other school questions, and in case of no such resolution, then such portion of the township shall be considered for all election purposes as attached to the ward or wards adjacent.

91. (1) Once in every three years the assessors of the Municipalities in which a Union School Section is situated, shall after they have completed their respective assessments and before the date fixed by the Assessment Act for the return of the roll, meet and determine what proportion of the annual requisition made by the trustees for school purposes shall be levied upon, and collected from the taxable property of the respective municipalities out of which the Union School Section is formed, and in the event of the said assessors disagreeing as to such proportion the Inspector in whose district the union school section is situated shall name a third person, who with the Assessors aforesaid shall determine the said matter and report the same to the Clerks of the respective municipalities, and the decision of a majority shall be final and conclusive for the said period of three years.

Assessors to determine proportion.

(2) When the union school section is composed of portions of two adjoining counties then on the disagreement of the said

assessors

assessors the Inspector of the county concerned containing the greatest number of schools shall name an arbitrator.

Confirmation
of by-laws for
certain pur-
poses.

92. Any by-law passed for the formation, alteration or dissolution of school sections, shall become absolutely legal and valid, and the jurisdiction of any court to question the same shall be deemed to be ousted when such by-law has been submitted to and confirmed by the Minister of Education, who shall require notice to be given of such application by the parties applying, by advertisement or otherwise, as he may direct, and the certificate of the Minister of Education endorsed on a certified copy of such by-law shall be conclusive evidence of such confirmation, and the provisions of this section may be taken advantage of for the confirmation of any by-law for any of such purposes heretofore passed and not quashed or otherwise declared invalid, and this section shall be deemed to apply to any such by-law. [43 V., c. 32, s. 8.]

Continuation
of boundaries
of rural sec-
tions,

93. In case a portion of the territory composing one or more school sections becomes incorporated as a village or town, the boundaries of such school section or sections shall continue in force and be deemed a Union School Section, notwithstanding such Act of incorporation, until altered as provided in section 86 of this Act.

Public School Boards in Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages.

First
election of
trustees.

94. On the incorporation of any city, town or incorporated village, the first election for school trustees shall be held as provided in section 98 of this Act, unless otherwise ordered, as provided by section 104 of this Act.

Trustees in
city, &c.,
divided into
wards.

95. (1) For every ward into which any city, town or incorporated village is divided there shall be two school trustees, each of whom, after the first election of trustees, shall continue in office for two years, and until his successor has been elected. [R. S. O. c. 204, ss. 22 and 23.]

(2) One of the trustees in each ward (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election, which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other shall continue in office one year longer and then retire. [R. S. O. c. 204, ss. 24, 58 (1) (2); 42 V. c. 34, s. 7.]

Trustees in
village not
divided into
wards.

96. (1) In every incorporated village not divided into wards there shall be six trustees, each of whom, after the first election for trustees, shall continue in office for two years and until his successor has been elected.

(2)

(2) Three of the trustees (to be determined by lot at the first meeting of trustees after their election which determination shall be entered upon the minutes) shall retire from office at the time appointed for the next annual school election, and the other three shall continue in office one year longer and then retire. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 24, 58 (1) (2); 42 V. c. 34, s. 7.]

97. Every trustee shall continue in office until his successor has been elected. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 58.] Term of office

98. The annual and other elections of Public School Trustees, unless otherwise ordered, as provided by section 104 of this Act, shall be subject to the following provisions : Provisions for elections of trustees of Public School Corporations.

(1). A meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of Public School Trustee, shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December annually, or if a holiday on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Public School Board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the Board in its discretion thinks fit Nominations.*

(2). The Public School Board shall by resolution name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the Public School Board shall give at least six days' notice of such meeting. Returning Officer.

(3). If at the said meeting only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding, after the lapse of one hour, shall declare such candidates duly elected, and shall notify the Secretary of the Public School Board; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any one office, and a poll in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the proceedings for filling such office until the first Wednesday of the month of January then next, when a poll or polls shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist, as shall be determined by resolution of the said trustees. Proceedings at nominations.

(4). The poll or polls shall be opened at the hour or ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer, and any poll may close at any time after eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when a full hour has elapsed without any vote having been polled. Hours of polling.

‡ (5). The Public School Board shall, before the second Wednesday in December in each year, by resolution, fix the place or places for the nomination meeting, and also for holding the election in case of a poll, and also name the returning officer who Place for nomination and election.

who shall preside at the respective polling places, and forthwith give public notice thereof.

Duty of re-
turning officer
after close of
election.

(6). The returning officer or person presiding shall, on the day after the close of the election, return the poll book to the Secretary-treasurer of the Public School Board, with his solemn declaration thereto annexed, that the poll book has been correctly kept and contains a true record of the votes given at the polling place for which he was returning officer.

Duty of Sec-
retary.

(7). The Secretary-treasurer shall add up the number of votes for each candidate for any office, as appears from the poll book so returned, and shall declare elected, the candidate or candidates having the highest number of votes, and shall, at noon on the day following the return of the poll books, put up in some conspicuous place in the municipality, and at one or more of the school-houses therein, a statement shewing the number of votes for each candidate; and a majority in number of the trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes.

Casting vote.

(8). In case two or more candidates have an equal number of votes, the member of the Board present who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll shall, at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more such candidates, so as to decide the election.

Judge of
County Court
to receive and
investigate
complaints.

(9). The Judge of the County Court, in case any complaint respecting the validity or mode of conducting the election of any trustee of a Public School Board in any Municipality within his county, is made to him within twenty days after such election, shall receive and investigate such complaint, and shall thereupon, within a reasonable time, in a summary manner, hear and determine the same; and may by order cause the assessment rolls, collector's rolls, poll books, and any other records of the election to be brought before him, and may inquire into the facts on affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony, and cause such person or persons to appear before him as he may deem expedient, and may confirm the said election or set it aside, or order that some other candidate was duly elected; and the Judge may order the person found by him not to have been duly elected to be removed; and in case the Judge determines that any other person was duly elected, the Judge may order him to be admitted; and, in case the Judge determines that no other person was duly elected instead of the person removed, the Judge shall order a new election to be held, and shall report such decision to the Secretary-treasurer of the Public School Board. [42 V. c. 34, s. 7, (9); 44 V. c. 30, s. 9, (2).]

Vacancy in
office of
trustees.

(10). In case of any vacancy in the office of trustee of any Public School Board arising from any cause, the remaining trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election to fill the

the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is filled.

(11). The new election shall be conducted in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions as an annual election, and the Public School Board shall give at least six days' notice of the nomination of candidates, and in case a poll be demanded, the election shall be held one week from the day of said nomination. [42 V. c. 34, s. 7 (1) to (11).] Proceedings at new election.

99. Except as hereinafter provided the voting shall be by open vote, and the provisions of the Act respecting voting by ballot shall not apply to such election. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 59; 42 V. c. 34 s. 7.] Voting to be open.

100. In Cities and Towns divided into wards, and in Townships where Public School Boards exist, the Clerk of the Municipality shall furnish to the Public School Board, within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List' for each ward of such Municipality, annexing thereto a list of the names of persons being supporters of Separate Schools, and also a list of the names, alphabetically arranged, of all ratepayers and persons entitled to vote in respect of income, rated upon the then last revised assessment roll, and not being already upon 'The Voters' List.' [42 V. c. 34, s. 4.] In cities and towns divided into wards, clerk of municipality to furnish Voters' List to Public School Boards

101. In Towns not divided into wards and Villages, the Clerk of the Municipality shall furnish to the Public School Board within three days after request in writing, 'The Voters' List' for each polling sub-division in the case of such Town or Village, as provided by the last preceding section [42 V. c. 34, s. 5.] In towns not divided into wards, Clerk to furnish Voters' List to Public School Trustees.

102. The Public School Board shall provide each polling place with the list aforesaid, and also a poll book; and, at every election at which a poll is demanded, the returning officer or person presiding, or his sworn poll clerk, shall enter in such book in separate columns the names of the candidates proposed and seconded at the nomination, and shall, opposite to such columns, write the names of the electors offering to vote at the election, and shall, in each column on which is entered the name of a candidate voted for by a voter, set the figure '1' opposite the voter's name, with the residence of the voter, and in case of a poll demanded upon any Public School question, the name of each voter shall be similarly placed in separate columns, marked 'for' or 'against.' [42 V. c. 34, s. 6.] Certified copy of list and a poll book to be provided for each polling place. Entries in poll book.

103. It shall be the duty of the Board to call and give notice of annual and special school meetings of the ratepayers of the City, Town or Village, or of any Ward therein, for filling vacancies in the school trustee corporation, or for any other purpose, Trustees to give notice of annual and special meetings.

purpose, in the manner prescribed by this Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 104 (26.)]

Elections of trustees on same day as municipal elections.

104. (1) The Board of Public School Trustees, or the Board of Education in any City, Town, Incorporated Village or Township in which a Township Board has been established may, by resolution, of which notice shall be given to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the first day of October in any year, require the election for the School Trustees in such City, Town, Incorporated Village, or Township, to be held on the same day, and in the same manner as Municipal Councillors, or Aldermen are elected, as the case may be.

(2) In every case in which notice is given as aforesaid the nomination and election of Public School Trustees shall thereafter be held at the same time and place, and by the same returning officer or officers, and conducted in the same manner as the municipal nominations and elections of aldermen or councillors, as the case may be, and the provisions of *The Consolidated Municipal Act* respecting the time for opening and closing the poll, the mode of voting, corrupt or improper practices, vacancies, and declarations of office shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the election of Public School Trustees.

(3) A separate set of ballot-papers shall be prepared by the clerk of the municipality for all the wards or polling subdivisions, containing the names of the candidates nominated for school trustees, of the same form as those used for councillors, except the substitution of the words "school trustee" for councillors or aldermen, as the case may be, on said ballot papers.

(4) In the list of qualified voters required by section 100 of this Act to be delivered to the returning officer by the clerk of the municipality before the opening of the poll, the clerk shall place opposite the names of any voters on the said list who have been returned to him as supporters of separate schools, the letters S. S. S. (signifying supporters of separate schools), and the returning officers shall not deliver to any such a ballot paper for public school trustees.

Number of trustees.

105. There shall be elected annually by the assessed rate-payers thereof in each city, town, incorporated village, or township in which a township board is established, one school trustee for each ward, and in the case of incorporated villages not divided into wards three trustees.

When voter is objected to.

106. In case any objection is made to the right of any person to vote at any election of school trustees the deputy returning officer shall require the person whose right of voting is objected to, to make the following oath or affirmation:—

Oath.

You swear (or solemnly affirm) that you are the person named, or purporting to be named, in the list (or supplementary list) of voters now shewn to you (*showing the list to voter*);

That

That you are a ratepayer ;

That you are of the full age of twenty-one years ;

That you are a public school supporter ;

(In the case of Municipalities not divided into Wards.) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place, for school trustee ;

(In the case of Municipalities divided into Wards.) That you have not voted before at this election, either at this or any other polling place in this Ward for School Trustee ;

That you have not directly or indirectly received any reward or gift, nor do you expect to receive any, for the vote which you tender at this election ;

That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised to you directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of team, or any other service connected with this election ;

And that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or refrain from voting at this election : So help you God.

107. Any resident ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years not disqualified under this Act shall be eligible to be elected a Public School Trustee in any city, town or incorporated village. Who may be elected trustee.

108. The members of every Board of public school trustees shall hold their first meeting in the City, Town or Council room of the municipality at one o'clock p.m., on the third Monday of the same January in which they were elected, or on some day thereafter, and no business shall be proceeded with at the first meeting until the declarations of office and qualifications required of Municipal Councillors, so far as the same are applicable, have been administered to the members who have themselves to take the same. First meeting of Board.

109. At the first meeting in each year of every Public School Board in cities, towns, and villages, and of every Board of Education, the secretary of such Board shall preside, or, if there be no secretary, the members present shall select one of themselves to preside at the election of chairman, and the member so selected to preside may vote as a member. [41 V. c. 15, s. 2.] President at first meeting.

110. In case of an equality of votes at the election of chairman of any such Board, the member who is assessed as a ratepayer for the largest sum on the last revised assessment roll shall have a second or casting vote in addition to his vote as a member. [41 V. c. 15, s. 3.] Casting vote.

111. Subsequent meetings of the Board shall be held at such times and places as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Board. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 104 (2).] Meetings of board.

112. The Chairman of the Board shall preside, or in his absence any other person appointed to act as chairman by the majority of those present, and such chairman or person so acting may Presiding officer of board.

may vote with the other members on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived.

Quorum of
School Boards,
etc.

113. A majority of the members of such Board, when present at any meeting, shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of the majority of such quorum shall be valid to bind the corporation. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 98, *part.*]

Duties of
Board.

114. It shall be the duty of the Board—

Appointment
of secretary
and collector.

(1). To appoint a secretary and treasurer or secretary-treasurer and one or more collectors, if requisite, of such school fees or rate-bills as the board may have authority to charge.

(a) The collector or collectors, and secretary, and treasurer, or secretary-treasurer (who may be of their own number), shall discharge similar duties, and be subject to similar obligations and penalties and have similar powers as the like officers in the municipality. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104 (3 a b) (13 a, b, c).]

To provide
adequate
accommoda-
tion.

(2). To provide adequate accommodation, according to the regulations of the Education Department, for all the children between the ages of five and twenty-one, resident in the municipality, as ascertained by the census taken by the Municipal Council for the next preceding year; provided always, such residents are not to include the children of persons on whose behalf a Separate School or Schools have been established under the provisions of the Separate Schools Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 104 (18).]

To provide
school pre-
mises, appa-
ratus, prize
books and
library.

(3). To purchase or rent school sites and premises, and to build, repair, furnish, and keep in order the school-houses and appendages, lands, enclosures, and moveable property, and procure registers in the prescribed form, suitable maps, apparatus, and prize books, and, if they deem it expedient, establish and maintain school libraries. [R. S. O., 204, s. 104 (8, a, b, c), (25).]

Kind of
schools.

(4). To determine the number, kind, grade and description of schools (such as male, female, infant, central or ward schools) to be established and maintained; the teachers to be employed; the terms on which they are to be employed; the amount of their remuneration, and the duties which they are to perform. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104, (9 a b).]

To lay before
Councils esti-
mate for
moneys.

(5). To prepare from time to time, and lay before the Municipal Council of the City, Town or Village, on or before the first day of August an estimate of the sums which they think requisite for all necessary expenses of the schools under their charge. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104 (10).]

To appoint a
committee for
each school.

(6). To appoint of their number annually, or oftener if they
judge

judge it expedient, and under such regulations as they think proper, a committee of not more than three persons for the special charge, oversight and management of each school within the City, Town or Village, and to see that all the schools under their charge are conducted according to the authorized regulations. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104 (24), 105 (1).]

(7). To collect, at their discretion, from the parents or guardians of children attending any Public School under their charge, a sum not exceeding twenty cents per calendar month, per pupil, to defray the cost of text-books, stationery and other contingencies, and to see that all the pupils in the schools are duly supplied with a uniform series of authorized text-books. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104 (19); 105 (2).]

Trustees may collect a fee from parents.
To see that authorized books are used.

(8) To submit all accounts, books, and vouchers to be audited by the municipal auditors, and it shall be the duty of such auditors to audit the same.

To submit accounts to auditors.

(9). To give orders on the Treasurer of the Public School Board for all moneys expended for school purposes. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 104 (15).]

To give orders for moneys expended.

(10) To constitute at their discretion one or more of the Public Schools of such City to be a Model School for the preliminary training of Public School teachers therein, subject to the Regulations of the Education Department. [42 V., c. 34, s. 1.]

Model Schools for teachers.

(11.) To publish at the end of every year, in one or more of the public newspapers, or otherwise, the annual report of the auditors, and to prepare and transmit annually, before the fifteenth of January, to the Minister of Education, in the form prescribed by him, a report signed by the chairman containing all information required by the Regulations of the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 104 (27) and (28).]

To publish auditors' report.
To prepare annual report for Minister.

(12). Every Public School Board in a City, Town or Incorporated Village, shall have the same power to take and acquire land for a school site or for enlarging school premises already held, as the trustees of rural schools; provided always that vacant land only shall be taken in such City, Town or Village for a school site without the consent of the owner or owners, and in the event of disputes between the owner of the land selected and the trustees, sections 64 to 72 of this Act shall apply, save and except that in the case of Cities and Towns, the City or Town Inspector shall replace the County Inspector as arbitrator. [R. S. O., c. 104, s. 126, (2) to (7); 42 V., c. 34, s. 5.]

School sites.
Exceptions.

School Census.

115. The Municipal Council of every Township, City, Town and Incorporated Village, shall cause the assessor or assessors in preparing his or their annual assessment roll, to set down therein in separate columns, the number of children between the

Census.

the ages of five and twenty-one, and also the number between the ages of seven and thirteen, opposite the name of each person on the assessment roll who are resident with him, and the clerk of the municipality shall furnish the Secretary-Treasurer of each section, or the Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the city, town or incorporated village (as the case may be), and the Public School Inspector, a statement of the total number of children aforesaid in each school section, or in the city, town or incorporated village (as the case may be). [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (5); 43 V. c. 32, s. 4; 44 V. c. 30, s. 8.]

List of names
of children.

116. In the case of Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages, it shall also be the duty of the assessor or assessors, when required by resolution of the Board of Trustees, notice of which shall be given to the clerk of the municipality on or before the first day of January to enter in a book, to be provided for the purpose by the trustees in form C, the names of all children in the municipality between the ages of seven and thirteen, and to return the same to the secretary of the Board of Trustees at the time fixed for the return of the assessment roll.

Clerk to give
copy of assess-
ment to
inspector.

117. The Clerk of every municipality shall also, upon request, and free of any charge, furnish the Public School Inspector with a true statement of the assessed value of each school section as shewn by the revised assessment roll for that year, and also of the several requisitions of the trustees for school moneys. Such clerk shall be entitled to reasonable payment from the council for the above mentioned services. [43 V. c. 32, s. 4.]

School Assessment.

Township
council to levy
sums required
for school
purposes.

118. (1) The Municipal Council of every Township may levy and collect by assessment, upon the taxable property of the Public school supporters of the township, in the manner provided by this Act, and by the Municipal and Assessment Acts and amendments, the sum of one hundred dollars for every public school section therein in which a public school has been kept open the whole year exclusive of vacations (a proportionate sum being levied for a shorter term, and an additional sum of fifty dollars for each additional teacher employed the whole year), and also shall collect on the taxable property in each section such other sums as may be required by the Trustees thereof for school purposes; Provided that where the township municipality is composed of a union of townships, the said sum of one hundred dollars shall be levied on the taxable property of the township wherein such school is situated, and so much of the remaining township as is embraced in the said school section. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78, (7), (8), (11); 42 V. c. 34, s. 11.]

Provide.

(2) In the case of union school sections the municipal council of each municipality of which the union school section is composed shall levy and collect upon the taxable property of the township the said sum in the proportion which the assessment of the part of such union school within the municipality bears to the whole assessment of such union school section, as equalized under section 91 of this Act.

(3) Provided that where all the municipalities, out of which a union school section is formed, do not avail themselves of the provisions herein contained, then any sum levied for any union school section shall be considered a part of the annual requisition of the trustees for that portion of the union school section situated in the municipality or municipalities acting under the provisions of this section.

119. The Municipal Council of every City, Town and Incorporated Village shall levy and collect upon the taxable property within the municipality, in the manner provided in this Act, and in the Municipal and Assessment Acts and amendments thereto, such sums as may be required by the Public School Trustees for school purposes, subject to section 134 of this Act. [See R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 90, 91.]

City, town or village council to levy sums required for school purposes.

120. Wherever the land or property of any individual or company is situated within the limits of two or more school sections, each Assessor appointed by any Municipality shall assess and return on his roll, separately, the parts of such land or property, according to the divisions of the school sections within the limits of which such land or property is situate. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 106.]

Assessors to value lands situated in each section.

121. (1) The assessor or assessors of every Municipality shall set down the religion of the person taxable, distinguishing between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of public or separate schools; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the rights of Separate School Trustees under the *Separate Schools Act*. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (5), (7a)]

Duty of assessors.

(2) The assessor shall accept the statement of, or made on behalf of, any ratepayer, that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for separate school supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (5 part); 42 V. c. 34, s. 26 (3).]

Statement as to religion.

(3) The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any elector of the municipality,

Court of Revision to decide.

municipality, may give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of *The Assessment Act*, in reference to giving notice of complaints against the assessment roll, and proceedings for the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under this section of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (5 latter part).]

Collector's roll
—further
columns,

122. The Clerk of every Municipality, in annually making out the Collector's roll, shall place columns therein, so that under the head of "*School Rate*," the Public School rate may be distinguished from the Separate School rate, and also under "*Special Rate for School Debts*," shall distinguish between Public and Separate School purposes, and the proceeds of any such rate shall be kept distinguished by the Collector, and accounted for accordingly. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (6).]

123. The clerk of any Municipality in which any separate school section or part of a section is situate, shall, not later than the first day of December in each year, make out and transmit to the County School Inspector a statement shewing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon the collector's roll against supporters of Separate Schools, and if such has been rated against supporters of Separate Schools, giving a list of such and the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated. [43 V. c. 32, s. 9.]

Occupant
primarily
liable for
school rates.

124. In any case when under the eighteenth section of *The Assessment Act* land is assessed against both the owner and occupant, or owner and tenant, then such occupant or tenant shall be deemed and taken to be the person primarily liable for the payment of school rates and for determining whether such rates shall be applied to Public or Separate School purposes, and no agreement between the owner or tenant as to the payment of taxes as between themselves shall be allowed to alter or affect this provision otherwise, and in any case where as between the owner and tenant or occupant, the owner is not to pay taxes, if by default of the tenant or occupant to pay the same, the owner is compelled to pay any such school rate, he may direct the same to be applied to either Public or Separate School purposes. [44 V., c. 30, s. 10.]

A resident of
one section
sending his
children to
another
section.

125. Any person residing in one school section or division, and sending his child or children to the school of a neighbouring one, shall, nevertheless, be liable for the payment of all rates assessed on his taxable property for the school purposes of the section or division in which he resides, as if he sent his child or children to the school of such section or division. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 160.]

School moneys
—when to be
paid over.

126. All sums levied and collected by the Municipal Council of any Township for school purposes shall be paid over to the
secretary-

secretary-treasurer of the Board of Trustees, without any deduction whatever, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year. [43 V. c. 32, s. 4.]

127. Such Secretary-treasurer shall pay on the order of the Board of Trustees all sums of money due and payable for teachers' salaries, and all other school purposes. Payments to be made by treasurer.

128. The Clerk of every Township shall within one week after the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of twenty dollars in case of default, make a return to the Clerk of his county of the total expenditure of the township on account of schools and education. Return to County Clerk. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 108 (5).]

129. It shall be the duty of every County Clerk to furnish the Minister with a copy of the minutes of the Council relating to school assessments and other educational matters and to transmit to the Minister, on or before the first day of March in each year, a certified copy in the form provided, of the abstract of the report of the auditors. Clerk to transmit Minutes of Council, etc., to Minister. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 112 (2) (3).]

School Debentures.

130. (1) On the application of any Board of Rural School Trustees for the issue of debentures for the purchase of a school site or sites, for the erection of a school-house or school-houses, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, the Municipal Council of the Township shall pass a By-law for the said purpose, and shall forthwith issue a debenture or debentures to be repayable out of the taxable property of the school section concerned, and subject to the limitations contained in this Act. Township school debentures. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78 (11); 42 V., c. 34, s. 29.]

(2) The municipal council of any township shall not borrow, or levy, or collect any rate for any sum of money for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, unless the proposal for the same has been submitted by the trustees to and approved of at a special meeting of the duly qualified school electors of the section, called for the purpose. Restriction on rate. [42 V. c. 34, s. 29 (3).]

131. Where the said application is made by a Township Board, and where the Municipal Council by a two-thirds vote refuse to raise or borrow the sum required, then such question shall be submitted by the Municipal Council, if requested by the School Board, to the vote of the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the *Consolidated Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such Council to raise or borrow such sum. Submission of question to vote of electors. [42 V., c. 34, s. 29 (2).]

Liability for loan.

132. Notwithstanding any alteration which may be made in the boundaries of any school section, the taxable property situated in the school section at the time when such loan was effected, shall continue to be liable for the rate which may be levied by the Township Council for the repayment of the loan. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 78, (11a).]

Council not to levy more than one rate except in certain cases.

133. No township council shall levy or collect in any school section during any one year more than one school section rate except for the purchase of a school site, or for the erection of a school-house.

Council may refuse to raise money for school site, etc.

134. Where a Public School Board requires the Municipal Council of a city, town, or incorporated village to raise or borrow a sum of money for the purchase of a school site, or the erection or purchase of any school-house or addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, and where the Municipal Council, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to raise or borrow the sum proposed, then such question shall be submitted by the Municipal Council, if requested by the School Board, to the vote of the electors of the Municipality who are supporters of Public Schools in the manner provided by the *Consolidated Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the municipal electors being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such Council to raise or borrow such sum. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 91; 42 V., c. 34, ss. 29 and 29(2).]

School corporations may borrow surplus moneys.

135. Any rural School Corporation may, with the consent of the ratepayers of their school section first had and obtained at a special meeting duly called for that purpose, by resolution authorize the borrowing from any Municipal Corporation of any surplus moneys derived from the Ontario Municipalities Fund, or from any other source, for such term and at such rate of interest as may be set forth in such resolution, for the purpose of purchasing a school site or school sites, or erecting a school house or school houses; and any sum or sums so borrowed shall be applied to that purpose, and to that only. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 96.]

Form and term of debenture.

136. Any debenture issued by any Municipality for school purposes shall be in the form given by this Act, for such term of years as the Council may see fit, not exceeding twenty years, and the Municipal Council may also in its discretion make the principal and interest of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided in the three hundred and forty-fourth section of the *Consolidated Municipal Act*. [42 V., c. 34, s. 29 (4).]

Legislative Grant.

Apportionment of Grant.

137. All sums of money voted by the Legislative Assembly for the support of Public and Separate Schools shall be apportioned

portioned annually on or before the first day of May by the Minister of Education to the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages according to the population in each as compared with the whole population of Ontario, as shewn by the last annual returns received from the clerks of the respective counties, cities and towns separated from a county, of which apportionment due notice shall be given to the clerks of the municipalities concerned. [See 42 V., c. 34, s. 20.]

138. The sum of money annually apportioned by the Minister of Education to every County, Township, City, Town or Village in aid of Public Schools therein respectively, shall be payable by the Provincial Treasurer on or before the first day of July in every year to the Treasurer of every County, City, Town and Village in such way as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 217.]

Grant payable on the first of July in each year.

139. No County, City, Town or Village shall be entitled to a share of the legislative school grant without raising by assessment a sum at least equal (clear of all charges for collection) to the share of the said school grant apportioned to it. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 215.]

Conditions of receiving share of grant.

140. Should the Municipal Corporation of any County, City, Town or Village, raise in any one year a less sum than that apportioned to it out of the Legislative School Grant, the Minister of Education shall deduct a sum equal to the deficiency from the apportionment to such County, City, Town or Village in the following year. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 216.]

Deduction if equivalent not raised by the municipality.

141. The clerk of every county shall make a return to the Minister of Education shewing the population of each minor municipality within the county, and the clerk of every city and town separated from a county shall make a return shewing the population of such city or town, as shewn by their respective assessment rolls for the previous year, said returns to be made on or before the first day of April in each year. [42 V., c. 34, ss. 21, 22.]

Clerks to make returns of population.

142. The County Council shall cause to be levied yearly upon the several townships of the county, such sums of money for Public School purposes as shall be at least equal (clear of all charges of collection) to the amount of school money apportioned by the Minister of Education to the several townships of the said county for the year, such sums to be payable to the Township Treasurer on or before the fourteenth day of December in each year, and the County Treasurer shall, on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, pay out of the school assessment of the county into the hands of the treasurers of the respective townships within the county, the proportionate assessment levied in their respective

To raise equivalent to Legislative school grant.
County Treasurer to pay school assessment to township, etc., Treasurer.

respective municipalities; and for all school purposes in Townships the Township Treasurers shall be considered sub-treasurers of the County Treasurer; Provided always that the County Council may by by-law constitute the County Treasurer, the Sub-Treasurer for such municipalities within the county as may be deemed expedient. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 87 (1), 109, 110 (1).]

Increase of
sums levied
on townships.

143. The County Council may increase the sums of money levied yearly upon the several Townships for the payment of teachers' salaries, or on the recommendation of one or more County Inspectors, to give special or additional aid to new or poor school sections. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 89 (6).]

Distribution
to sections and
divisions.

144. The County Inspector shall, half yearly, unless otherwise instructed by the Minister of Education, distribute among the school sections and divisions under his jurisdiction their respective portions of the public grant voted by the Legislative Assembly or raised by county rate within the townships under his charge according to the ratio of the average attendance of pupils at each Public School as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Public Schools of every such township, and all such sums shall be payable by the Township Treasurer to the order of the Trustees on the Inspector's order. [See 44 V. c. 30, s. 9; R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (13).]

Separate
School
amounts to be
deducted.

145. The County Inspector shall, before distributing the county rate among the Public School sections, deduct the amount certified to him by the clerk of any municipality in which any Separate School section or part of a section is situate, according to the list given by such clerk, of the supporters of Separate Schools against whom the county rate for Public School purposes has been placed, and the amount so rated against each and the total amount so rated, and shall give the trustees of the Separate School section an order on the County Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer for the amount thereof, and it shall be the duty of such Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer to pay over the same. [44 V., c. 30, s. 9, sub-s. 3.]

Teachers' sala-
ries to be paid,
though assess-
ment not paid
to County
Treasurer.

(a) Notwithstanding the non-payment to the County-Treasurer by the fourteenth day of December, of the school assessment levied in the County, no teacher shall be refused the payment by the County Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer of the sum to which on the Inspector's order he may be entitled from such year's County School assessment. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 110 (1 a).]

Liability on Investments.

Council
responsible on
default of
Treasurer, etc.

146. The Council of every County, City and Town shall be responsible to Her Majesty, and to all other persons interested, that all moneys coming into the hands of the Treasurer

Treasurer of the County, City or Town, in virtue of his office, shall be by him duly paid over and accounted for, according to law. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 219.]

147. The Treasurer and his sureties shall be responsible and accountable for such moneys in like manner to the County, City or Town, and any bond or security given by them for the duly accounting for and paying over moneys coming into his hands, belonging to the County, City or Town, shall be taken to apply to all Public School moneys, and may be enforced against the Treasurer or his sureties, in case of default on his part. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 220.]

Treasurer,
etc., responsi-
ble to county,
etc.

148. The bond of the Treasurer and his sureties shall apply to school moneys, and all public moneys of the Province, and, in case of any default, Her Majesty may enforce the responsibility of the County, City or Town, either by stopping a like amount out of any public moneys payable to the County, City or Town, or to the Treasurer thereof, or by suit or action against the corporation. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 221.]

Bonds to apply
to school
moneys, etc.

149. Any person aggrieved by the default of the Municipal Treasurer may recover from the corporation of any County or Town, the amount due or payable to such person as money had and received to his use. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 222.]

City, etc.,
responsible for
default of
Treasurer, etc.

150. (1) Trustees shall not be liable to any prosecution, or the payment of any damages, for acting under any by-law of a Municipal Council before it has been quashed.

Trustees act-
ing under by-
laws not liable.

(2). In case a by-law, order or resolution of a Municipal Council is illegal, in whole or in part, and in case anything has been done under it, which by reason of the illegality gives any person a right of action, no such action shall be brought until one month has elapsed after the by-law order or resolution has been quashed or repealed, nor until one month's notice in writing of the intention to bring such action has been given to the Corporation.

(3). Every such action shall be brought against the Municipal Corporation alone, and not against any person acting under the by-law, order or resolution. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 223 (1) (2) (3).]

Sub-Treasurers.

151. Every Sub-Treasurer shall be subject to the same responsibilities and obligations in respect to the accounting for school moneys, and the payment of lawful orders for such moneys given by any County Inspector as are imposed by this Act upon every County Treasurer, in respect to the paying and accounting for school moneys. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 111.]

Sub-Treasur-
er's duties,
etc.

Teachers.

Valid agree-
ments with
teacher.

152. All agreements between trustees and teachers, to be valid and binding, shall be in writing, signed by the parties thereto, and sealed with the corporate seal of the trustees, and such agreements may lawfully include any stipulation to provide the teacher with board and lodging. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 161 and (2).]

Qualified
teacher de-
fined.

153. No teacher of a Public School shall be deemed legally qualified, who does not at the time of his engaging with the trustees, and during the period of such engagement, hold a legal certificate of qualification. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 162.]

Duties of
Public School
teacher.

154. It shall be the duty of every teacher of a Public School—

To teach ac-
cording to law.

(1). To teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, according to the terms of his engagement with the trustees, and according to the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the Education Department :

To keep the
register of the
school.

(2). To keep in the prescribed form the general, entrance, and the daily class, or other Registers of the school, and to record therein the admission, promotion, removal, or otherwise of the pupils of the school ;

To maintain
order and
discipline.

(3). To maintain proper order and discipline in his school, according to the prescribed regulations ;

To keep a
visitors' book.

(4). To keep a Visitors' Book (which the trustees shall provide) and enter therein the visits made to his school, and to present said book to every visitor, and request him to make therein any remarks suggested by his visit ;

To give access
to register and
visitors' book.

(5). To give the trustees and visitors access at all times, when desired by them, to the Registers and Visitors' Book appertaining to the school ;

Deliver up re-
gisters and
key.

(6). To deliver up any school Registers, Visitors' Book, school-house key, or other school property in his possession, on the demand or order of the majority of the corporation employing him ;

In case of re-
fusal.

(7). In case of his wilful refusal so to do he shall not be deemed a qualified teacher until restitution is made, and shall also forfeit any claim which he may have against the said trustees ;

To hold public
quarterly ex-
aminations.

(8). To hold during each term a public examination of his school, of which he shall give due notice to the trustees of the school, to any school visitors who reside in or adjacent to the school, and through the pupils to their parents or guardians ;

(9). To furnish to the Minister of Education, or to the School Inspector, from the trustees' report or otherwise, any information which it may be in his power to give respecting anything connected with the operations of his school, or in any wise affecting its interests or character. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 163, subs. 1 to 8.]

To furnish information to the Minister and Inspector.

(10). To prepare, so far as the school Registers supply the information, such reports of the corporation employing him as are required by the regulations of the Education Department.

To prepare reports.

155. Every qualified teacher of a Public School employed for any period not less than three months shall be entitled to be paid his salary in the proportion which the number of teaching days during which he has taught, bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year.

Proportion of salary to which teacher entitled.

156. All matters of difference between trustees and teachers, in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought and decided in the Division Court by the Judge of the County Court in each County, subject to an appeal, as provided by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 165, and (2).]

Provision in case of difference between teacher and trustees.

157. In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of this Act, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recorded in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 165 (3).]

Issue of execution.

158. In case of sickness, certified by a medical man, every teacher shall be entitled to his salary during such sickness, for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; which period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. [41 V., c. 8, s. 21.]

Case of sickness.
Four weeks allowed.

159. Every teacher shall be entitled to be paid at the rate mentioned in his agreement with the trustees, even after the expiration of the period of his agreement, until the trustees pay him the whole of his salary as teacher of the school, according to their engagement with him, provided always that an action must be commenced within three months after such salary is due and payable by the trustees. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 164 and (2).]

Protection of teachers in regard to salary.

Certificates.

160. Every certificate to teach a Public School shall be ranked as of the first, second, or third class, and shall be issued under the regulations of the Education Department, only to such persons as (a) furnish satisfactory proof of good moral character,

Three classes of certificates.

(b)

(b) and, if males, are at least eighteen years of age, or if females, seventeen years of age, (c) and are natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty, and (d) pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 200.]

First and
second class
certificates.

161. Every certificate issued under this Act shall entitle the holder thereof to teach a public school in any municipality in the Province, but only those of the first and second class shall be valid during good behaviour. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 201 (5), 204.]

The same.

162. First and second class certificates of qualification shall be granted to teachers by the Minister of Education on the report of the Central Committee of Examiners, and third class certificates shall be granted by the County Board of Examiners according to the regulations of the Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 201 (1) and (3).]

Third class
district
certificates

163. Third class District Certificates may be granted, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, to be valid only in the territorial and remote districts following, namely: Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Algoma, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Haliburton, and the counties of Victoria, Peterborough and Hastings, and all counties lying east thereof. The Board of Examiners for any such district certificate shall consist of the judge (where one) and stipendiary magistrate, with the Inspector (if any) in the territorial and other districts; and in counties, of the County Board of Examiners. [45 V., c. 30, s. 3.]

Certificates to
students of
Normal
Sch. ol, etc., in
British
dominions.

164. (1) Upon passing the requisite examination, special certificates of the first and second class may be issued by the Minister of Education to any person who has been trained at any Normal School or other training institution for teachers, or who has been duly certified or licensed by any recognized body as a school teacher in any part of the British Dominions, and such certificate shall be valid in any part of the Province until revoked. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 202.]

Former
certificates
continued.

(2) All certificates of qualification of teachers granted before the fifteenth day of February, in the year 1871, shall remain in force in their respective municipalities on the terms and conditions of the Act under which they were granted; and upon their ceasing to be valid, as provided by law, other than by the confirmation of their suspension, they may be renewed from time to time under the regulations of the Education Department.

Same subject.

(3) Every public school teacher's first-class certificate issued under the school laws of this Province by a county board, before the fifteenth day of February, 1871, and now legally valid in any city or county, shall be valid in any municipality in the Province during the good behaviour of the holder thereof.

(4)

(4) Every public school teacher's second-class certificate issued before such time, and under like authority, and now legally valid, as afore-said, shall (when such teacher has taught for a period of not less than ten years in Ontario) continue to be valid during good behaviour in such county or city. Same subject.

165. The Inspector of Public Schools may suspend the certificate of any teacher under his jurisdiction for inefficiency, misconduct, or a violation of the regulations of the Education Department or of this Act. In every case of suspension, he shall notify in writing the trustees concerned, and the teacher, of the reasons for such suspension. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194, (26), (27a).] Suspension of certificate for misconduct, etc.

166. Any teacher who enters into an agreement at common law with a Board of Trustees, and who wilfully neglects or refuses to carry out such agreement shall, on the complaint of any Board of School Trustees, be liable to the suspension of his certificate by the Inspector in whose jurisdiction he may be engaged for the time being. Suspension of certificate for breach of agreement.

167. When the teacher whose certificate is suspended holds a certificate issued by the Chief Superintendent or Council of Public Instruction, or by the Education Department or Minister of Education, the Inspector shall forthwith report to the Minister of Education, and such suspension shall continue until the case is decided by the Minister. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194, (26a).] Suspension to be reported.

168. When the teacher holds a certificate granted by a County Board of Examiners, the Inspector shall forthwith call a meeting of such County Board of Examiners for the consideration of the suspension, of which due notice shall be given to the teacher concerned, and the decision of such Board shall be final. [See R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194, (26b), 197 (2).] Same subject.

County Boards.

169. The County Council of each county shall appoint a Board of Examiners, (a majority of whom shall form a quorum,) consisting of the Inspector or Inspectors having jurisdiction within the county or any part thereof, and not more than two other competent persons whose qualifications shall be prescribed from time to time by the Education Department, for the purpose of granting third class certificates of qualification to candidates as teachers of Public Schools, according to the regulations of the Education Department, and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 87 (4), 194 (21), 196 (1) (3) (4), 197 (1).] To examine teachers and give certificates.

170. Where deemed necessary from the general use of the French or German language, it shall be lawful for the County Council Additional examiners.

Council to appoint two additional Examiners for the purpose of conducting examinations in either of the languages aforesaid, of such candidates as may present themselves for certificates to teach a Public School, subject to the regulations of the Education Department.

171. It shall be the duty of the County Council—

Examination
rooms.

(1). To provide, upon the application of the Inspector, suitable rooms for holding the examination of Public School teachers in the county. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 87 (6), 194 (20).]

Expenses of
examination.

(2). To pay the examiners for their time, travelling, and other expenses such a sum as would be at least equal to the per diem allowance paid members of the County Council; (b) To pay all the incidental expenses of the examination and (c) such remuneration to the Secretary of the Board as the County Council may deem just and expedient. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 87 (5) a, b, c.]

Only one
examination
for third class
certificates to
be held yearly.
Signature on
certificates.

172. One examination per annum shall be held in each County or union of counties for the granting of Public School teachers' third class certificates, and every certificate of qualification issued by any Board of Examiners shall have the signature of at least one Inspector of Schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 198 *part*, and 197 (1a).]

Examination
in each
division.

173. Where there are two Inspectors in any county, the County Council may authorize and direct a separate examination to be held in each division of the county. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 198 (2).]

County Model Schools.

One school in
each county to
be set apart as
county model
school.

174. The Board of Examiners shall, under the regulations of the Education Department and subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, set apart at least one school in each county as a County Model School for the training of candidates for third class teachers' certificates, and the County Council shall provide and levy in each year, in aid of each County Model School, within the limits of the county an amount at least equal to the amount apportioned or paid by the Education Department, in support of County Model Schools out of any grant annually voted by the Legislature for that purpose, but the amount to be provided by the County Council shall not be less than the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in one year, unless the County Council should see fit to provide a larger amount of aid. [44 V., c. 30, s. 11.]

Teachers' Institutes.

Apportion-
ment of
funds to
Teachers'
Institutes.

175. It shall be lawful for the Minister of Education to apportion out of any moneys voted by the Legislative Assembly for the training of teachers the sum of twenty-five dollars for every Teachers' Institute established under the regulations
of

of the Education Department, and it shall be the duty of the County or City Council of each city or county to pay to the order of the President of each such Institute within the county or city a sum at least equal to the amount so apportioned by the Minister of Education.

Inspectors.

176. No person shall be eligible to be appointed an Inspector who does not hold a legal certificate of qualification as Inspector, granted according to the regulations of the Education Department, and no person who is a teacher or trustee of any Public, High or Separate School shall be eligible for an appointment as Inspector so long as he remains such teacher or trustee. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 176, 177, 226.]

Qualifications for appointment as inspector.

177. Each County Council shall appoint one or more persons, holding legal certificates of qualification, Inspector or Inspectors of the Public Schools of such County, providing always that one Inspector shall not have charge of more than one hundred and twenty schools or less than fifty. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 87 (2).]

Number of inspectors.

(a) It shall not be necessary to appoint more than one Inspector in each Riding of a County. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 87 (2a).]

(b) In Counties containing any Municipality wherein the French or German language is the common or prevailing language, an Inspector may have charge of any number of schools not less than forty. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 87 (2b).]

French or German.

(c) In Counties where there are more than fifty Public Schools, the County Council may appoint two or more Inspectors, and prescribe and number the territorial limits of each, and change or remove the Inspectors from one circuit or riding of the county to another. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 87 (2c, d).]

Counties may appoint additional inspectors and change Inspectors.

178. The County Clerk shall notify the Minister of Education of the appointment and address of every County Inspector. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 112 (1).]

The Clerk to notify appointment.

179. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of the County Inspector, the Warden of the County within which such Inspector held office may appoint, from the list of those legally qualified, a fit and proper person to the office vacated, until the next ensuing meeting of the County Council. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 87 (3), 193.]

Warden may supply vacancies in the office of the Inspector.

180. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute any number of Municipalities or other portions of territory, in the rear or remote parts of Counties, and in Judicial or Territorial Districts, to be a district or districts for the purposes of school inspection under this Act, upon such terms, and subject to

Lieut.-Governor to form remote districts for inspection.

to such regulations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time determine, and the County or Provisional Council concerned, shall provide their proportionate share of the salary of the Inspector, and also of his travelling expenses. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 179.]

Conditions of
dismissal of
Inspector.

181. Every County Inspector shall in case of misconduct or inefficiency, be subject to dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor, or by a majority of the members of the Council appointing him, or without such cause by a vote of two-thirds of such Council, and no such Inspector shall be re-appointed without the concurrence of the party who dismissed him. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 180, 181, 182.]

Additional
allowance by
Lieutenant-
Governor.

182. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of a sum, not exceeding five dollars per school per annum, to each County Inspector, and the County Council shall pay quarterly at the rate of not less than an equal amount per school, and in addition thereto the reasonable travelling expenses of such County Inspector, the amount to be determined by the County Council. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 185, 186, 187.]

Additional
remuneration
to Inspectors
in new Dis-
tricts.

183. Any Inspector, or other duly qualified person, appointed to inspect schools in new and remote townships, or to take charge of a special examination for teachers, or to advise and encourage settlers to establish schools, under the regulations and with the aid provided by law, or to report on any school matter, shall be entitled to such additional or other remuneration out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature or County Council for that purpose, as may be deemed just and equitable, considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 188, 189.]

184. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector—

To visit each
school once a
term.

(1). To visit every Public School within his jurisdiction once in each term, unless required to do so oftener by the County Council which appointed him, or for the adjustment of disputes or other purpose, and to see that every school is conducted according to law and the regulations of the Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (2) (3).]

Examine the
state of the
school.

(2). To examine at his visits of inspection, into the condition of the school, as respects the progress of the pupils in learning; the order and discipline observed; the system of instruction pursued; the mode of keeping the school registers; the average attendance of pupils; the character and condition of the building and premises; and to give such advice to the teachers, pupils and officers of the school as he may judge proper. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (4).]

Deliver
lectures.

(3). To deliver from time to time, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Education, a public lecture or lec-
tures

tures in his county or division, on some subject connected with the objects, principles, and means of practical education. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (7).]

(4). To withhold his order for the amount apportioned from the Legislative or Municipal Grant to any school section :

To withhold order for grant in certain cases.

(a) When the school was kept open for less than six months in the year ;

(b) When the trustees failed to transmit the annual or semi-annual school returns properly filled up ;

(c) When the trustees fail to comply with the School Act, or the Regulations of the Education Department ;

(d) When the teacher uses, or permits to be used, as a text book any book not authorized by the Education Department.

(5). In every case where, from any cause, the School Grant is withheld the inspector shall forthwith report to the Trustees and to the Education Department.

(6). To give any information in his power, when desired, to the Minister of Education, respecting any Public School matter within his jurisdiction, and to prepare and transmit to the Minister of Education on or before the first-day of March, an annual report in the form provided by the Education Department.

To give information and report to Minister.

(7). To recommend to the County or Township Council such special or additional aid as he may deem advisable to be given to new or needy school sections in the County. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (36).]

Aid to poor schools.

(8). To deliver over to his successor, on retiring from office, copies of his official correspondence, and all school papers in his custody, on the order of the County Council or Public School Board, as the case may be. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194, (37).]

Deliver up papers on retiring from office.

(9). To appoint, in his discretion, the time and place for a special school meeting, at any time, for any lawful purpose. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 194 (33).]

Call special meeting.

(10). To give at his discretion any candidate, on due examination, according to the programme authorized for the examination of teachers, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, a certificate of qualification to teach a school within the limits of the charge of such Inspector until (but no longer than) the next regular meeting of the Board of Examiners of which such school Inspector is a member. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 194 (22).]

May give temporary certificates teachers.

185. The Public School Board of every city or town shall from time to time appoint an Inspector from those possessing the requisite qualification, who shall receive such remuneration as the Board may determine, and be subject to dismissal by

Appointment, Remuneration Dismissal.

a majority of the members of the Board, in case of inefficiency or misconduct, or by a vote of two-thirds of the Board without cause, or where it is resolved to place the Town schools under the County Inspector. [R. S. O. c. 209, ss. 104 (9c) (21 a, b), 178, 180, 184.]

Payment of
Inspector's
salary in
towns not
separated.

186. When the Public School Board of any town not separated from the County appoints an Inspector, other than the County Inspector, to take charge of their school, the County Treasurer on demand shall pay to the order of such Board a sum of money equal to any amount collected within such town for the payment of salary of the County Inspector. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 110 (3).]

Towns may
place schools
under County
Inspector.

187. In case the Public School Board of any town not separated from the County with the approval of the Education Department and subject to the prescribed regulations, places the schools of such town under the jurisdiction of a County Inspector, the Inspector shall be entitled to the like salary and remuneration as he receives for rural schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 183].

Duty of city or
town Inspector.

188. It shall be the duty of every City or Town Inspector to visit the schools under his charge from time to time, and as often as he may be required by the Board, and to discharge such other duties as the Board may require, or are required of County Inspectors under section 184 of this Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 194 (3) (40).]

Inspector not
to hold other
offices.

189. No Inspector of schools shall, during his tenure of office engage in or hold any other employment, office, or calling which would interfere with the full discharge of his duties as Inspector as required by law. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 191.]

Inspector to
swear wit-
nesses in cer-
tain cases.

190. In cases where an Inspector requires the testimony of witnesses to the truth of any facts alleged in any complaint or appeal made to him or to the Minister of Education or the Education Department, it shall be lawful for such Inspector to administer an oath to such witnesses, or to require their solemn affirmation before receiving their testimony. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 192.]

Allowance to Arbitrators.

Allowance to
Arbitrators
and Inspec-
tors.

191. All persons engaged as arbitrators on any matter arising under this Act, and Inspectors who are acting as arbitrators, while engaged in investigating and deciding upon school complaints and disputes, shall be entitled to the same remuneration per diem and travelling expenses as are members of the County Council of their county for their time and attendance at Council meetings. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 127, 190 (2).]

Superannuation.

Superannuation.

192. From and after the date of this Act, every teacher or Inspector whose name is entered as having paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers, may contribute to such fund in such manner as may be prescribed by the Education Department, the sum of at least four dollars annually. Superannuation Fund.

193. On the decease of any teacher or Inspector, his wife, her husband, or other legal representative, shall be entitled to receive back the full amount paid into the Superannuation Fund by such teacher or Inspector with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. Repayment to wife, etc., of deceased teacher. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 169.]

194. (1) Every teacher or Inspector who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund as provided by this Act, shall, on reaching the age of sixty years, be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion, and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of six dollars per annum, for every year of such service in Ontario, upon furnishing to the Education Department satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as teacher or Inspector. Right of teacher to retire on reaching sixty years of age. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 170.]

(2) Every pension payable under this Act may be supplemented out of local funds by any Municipal Council, Public School Board or Board of Education, at its pleasure. Supplementary pension. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 89 (2), 105 (4), 170 (2).]

(3) To remove doubts, nothing in this section contained shall be held as applying to any person who, prior to 1871, had ceased to be engaged in his profession as a teacher, and has not heretofore contributed to the said fund, and no payment for arrears shall be received after the first day of July, 1886. Application of section.

195. Every teacher or Inspector under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing to the Education Department from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled. Teachers under sixty. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 171.]

196. Every teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, who holds a first or second class Provincial Certificate, or a first-class County Board Certificate, or who is an authorized Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall, in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance at the rate of one dollar per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute. \$1 per annum extra to certain teachers. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 172.]

Proviso in regard to good moral character.

197. The retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when requested) to the satisfaction of the Education Department. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 173.]

Teacher resuming profession.

198. If any pensioned teacher or Inspector shall, with the consent of the Education Department, resume the profession of teaching or inspecting, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended from the time of his being so engaged. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 174.]

Again retiring

199. In case of his again being placed by the Education Department on the superannuation list a pension for the additional time of teaching shall be allowed him, on his compliance with this Act, and the regulations of the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 175.]

Forfeiture of claim.

200. Any teacher or Inspector who, having resumed his profession, draws or continues to draw upon the Superannuation Fund for any part of his allowance as a superannuated teacher, shall forfeit all claim to the fund, and his name shall be struck off the list of superannuated teachers.

Teachers not availing themselves of Act.

201. In the case of those teachers or Inspectors who may not avail themselves of the provisions of section 192 or 202 of this Act, the provisions of sections 193 to 202 inclusive shall apply so far as relates to all sums of money already paid into the fund for the support of superannuated teachers.

Repayment to contributors.

202. Any teacher who retires from the profession, or any teacher or Inspector who desires to remove his name from the list of contributors to the Superannuated Teachers Fund, shall be entitled to receive back from the Minister of Education one-half of any sums paid in by him or her to the fund, through the Public School Inspector, or otherwise. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 168.]

Non-Resident Pupils.

Admission of non resident pupils.

203. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school section and of every Public School Board to admit, on payment in advance of fees not exceeding fifty cents per pupil for every calendar month, any non-resident pupils who reside nearer to such school than the school in their own section; and in case of dispute as to the distance from the school, the Inspector shall decide. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 102 (20), 103 (4 and 4a), 104 (17), 105 (3), 194 (12).]

(2) Non-resident pupils attending a public school in any City, Town or Incorporated Village shall for all matters affecting the division of the Legislative or Municipal grants, be reported

- ported as attending the public school of the school section in which they are actual residents.

204. In case a County Council establishes a House of Refuge Pupils in House of Refuge. in any County any person of school age maintained in such House of Refuge shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed a non-resident, and the County Council shall be liable for such fees as are lawful under this Act.

Holidays.

205. (1) The Public School Year shall consist of two terms: Terms. the first shall begin on the third day of January, and end on the first Friday of July; the second shall begin on the third Monday of August, and end on the twenty-third day of December. Every Saturday, every statutory holiday, and every day proclaimed a holiday by the municipal authorities in which the school section or division is situated, shall be a holiday in the Public Schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, ss. 13, 14; 43 V. c. 32, s. 1.]

(2) In the case of Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages the school terms shall be the same as the terms prescribed for High Schools.

Authorized Books.

206. No teacher shall use or permit to be used as text books Only authorized text-books to be used. any books in a Model or Public School, except such as are authorized by the Education Department, and no portion of the Legislative or Municipal grant shall be paid by the Inspector to any school in which unauthorized books are used. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 12; 44 V., c. 30, s. 12.]

207. Any authorized text book in actual use in any Public or Model School may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject on the written approval of the trustees and the Inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given. [44 V., c. 30, s. 12.] Change of text-book.

208. In case any teacher or other person shall negligently Substitution of unauthorized text-books. or wilfully substitute any unauthorized text book in place of any authorized text book in actual use upon the same subject in his school, he shall for each such offence, on conviction thereof before a police magistrate or justice of the peace, as the case may be, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, payable to the municipality for public school purposes, together with costs, as the police magistrate or justice may think fit. [44 V., c. 30, s. 12.]

Libraries.

209. The Council of every Municipality may raise by assessment such sums as it may judge expedient for the establishment Establishment of libraries. of libraries.

ment and maintenance of a Public School Library, subject to the regulations of the Education Department. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 80 (2), 89 (3), 102 (24).]

Compulsory Education.

Children from
7 to 13 to
attend school.

Time of
attendance.

210. The parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for the period of one hundred days in each Public School year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance. [44 V. c. 30, ss. 1, 2.]

Exceptions.

211: A child shall not be required to attend a Public School if such child is under efficient elementary instruction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no Public School which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age. [44 V. c. 30, s. 4.]

Duty of per-
sons with
whom any
child under 13
resides.

212. (1) Any person who receives into his house a child of any other person, under the age of thirteen years, and who is resident with him or in his care or employment, shall be deemed thereby to be subject to the same duty with respect to the elementary education of such child during such residence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against as in the case of a parent, if he should fail to perform his duty of causing such child to be educated to the extent required of a parent; but the duty of the parent under this Act shall not thereby be affected or diminished and shall continue in full force. [44 V., c. 30, s. 3.]

Children em-
ployed in man-
ufactories.

(2) In the case of each such child who is employed in any manufactory, one-half of the whole time required by this Act for instruction shall be deemed to be sufficient instruction in such case, provided such child is certified by a Public School Inspector as having passed the examination for promotion from the Third Reader to the Fourth Reader, according to the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Department. [44 V. c. 30, s. 3 (2).]

Officer to en-
force law may
be appointed
by Board.

213. The trustees may appoint an officer, who shall be furnished with the list, provided for by section 116 of this Act, containing the names of all children between the ages of seven and thirteen, to ascertain and report, for their information, any parent or other person who has failed and omitted, and is failing and omitting, to perform the duty of providing that each child of his, or in his care or employment, between the ages aforesaid, is attending some school or otherwise being under efficient elementary instruction, and it shall be the duty of such

such officer to notify, personally or by letter, or otherwise, such parent or other person of his neglect or violation of duty and the consequences thereof. [44 V. c. 30, s. 5.]

214. No proceeding against any parent or other person for any neglect or violation on his part of the requirements of this Act shall be taken until after the expiration of fourteen days from the time in which he has been so notified, nor until such parent or other person has had an opportunity of attending a meeting of the trustees, to state his or her reasons for not complying with such notice; but if such parent or other person should, on being notified, either fail to appear or to satisfy the trustees that his neglect or violation of duty has arisen from any of the grounds on which he would be excused, it shall be the duty of the trustees, through their said officer, to make complaint of such neglect or violation of duty to the Police Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction under the Act respecting summary convictions before Justices of the Peace, and such Police Magistrate and Justice shall possess and exercise all the powers conferred by the 273rd section of this Act. [44 V. c. 30, s. 6.]

Notice to be given before taking proceedings for neglect.

215. With respect to proceedings for any offence or penalty under the provisions of this Act, where a child is apparently of the age alleged, for the purpose of such proceeding it shall lie with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age. [44 V. c. 30, s. 7.]

Proof of age.

216. Nothing herein shall be held to require any Roman Catholic to attend a Public School, or to require a Protestant to attend a Roman Catholic School. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 8 (2).]

Attendance at Schools.

217. It shall be the duty of the trustees of every Rural School section and of every City, Town, and Incorporated Village respectively, and they are hereby authorized to impose upon said parents or guardians who, after having been so notified, continue to neglect or violate the next preceding seven sections of this Act or any of them, a rate bill not exceeding one dollar per month for each of their children not attending school, or to make complaint of such neglect or violation to a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in such cases, as provided by this Act, and to deliver to said Justice a statement of the names and residences of the parents or guardians of such children, unless from the circumstances of the case the trustees are satisfied that such neglect or violation has not been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, ill-health, or too great a distance from any school. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 210 (3).]

Duties of Public School Board.

Impose a rate bill, or make complaint to magistrate.

218. (1) It shall be competent for the Police Magistrate of any City or Town, or for any Justice of the Peace in any Village, Township or Town where there is no Police Magistrate, to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the trustees,

Penalty for non-attendance at same school.

trustees, or by any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of the provisions of this Act, in regard to compulsory education, and to impose a fine not exceeding five dollars for the first wilful offence, and double that penalty for every subsequent offence; which fine and penalty shall be enforced as provided in section 268 of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 211.]

(2) The Police Magistrate or Justice shall not be bound to, but may, in his discretion, forego the issue of the warrant for the imprisonment of the offender, as in said section is provided. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 211 (2).]

Further discretion of magistrate to enforce penalty.

219. It shall be the duty of the Police Magistrate, or any Justice of the Peace where there is no Police Magistrate, to ascertain, as far as may be, the circumstances of any person complained of for not sending his children to some school, or otherwise educating him or them, and whether the alleged violation has been wilful, or has been caused by extreme poverty, or ill-health, or too great a distance from any school; and in any of the latter cases, the Magistrate shall not award punishment, but shall report the circumstances to the trustees of the school section in which the offence has occurred. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 212.]

Unions of High and Public Schools.

Existing unions continued.

220. All existing unions of High Schools (or Collegiate Institutes) and Public School Trustee Corporations are hereby continued, and all the members of both corporations shall constitute a joint Board, and shall, as long as the union exists, be a corporation under the name of "*The Board of Education for the City (Town, or Incorporated Village of* _____, *or School Section No. _____ in the Township of _____,*" as the case may be). [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 153.]

Powers.

221. A majority of the members of the Board shall form a quorum; and such Board shall have the powers of the trustees of both the Public and High Schools. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 154.]

Union may be dissolved.

222. The union may be dissolved at the end of the year by resolution of a majority present at any lawful meeting of the said Board of Education called for that purpose. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 155.]

Disposition of school property.

223. On the dissolution of such union, the school property held or possessed by the Board of Education at the time shall be divided or applied to school purposes, as may be agreed upon by a majority of the Public School trustees, and of the High School (or Collegiate Institute) trustees respectively, present at meetings called for that purpose. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 156.]

224. If the trustees fail so to agree within the space of six months after such dissolution, then the division shall be made by the Municipal Council of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village within the limits of which such Public and High Schools (or Collegiate Institute) are situated. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 157.]

Failure of trustees to settle disposition.

225. If the High School is situated in a school section or unincorporated Village, the division (in case of failure to agree as aforesaid) shall be made by the County Council. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 158.]

By whom made.

226. No union of a Public School, or department thereof, with a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall hereafter be made. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 159.]

No future union.

Special Enquiries.

227. The Minister of Education shall have power to appoint one or more persons, as he from time to time deems necessary to inquire into and report to him upon any school matter; such Inspector or other person or persons shall be entitled to such remuneration out of any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose as may be deemed just and equitable, considering the nature and extent of the duties to be performed. Such person or persons, or any of them, shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, or require them to make solemn affirmation of the truth of the matters they may be examined upon. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 5 (23).]

Remuneration.

Power to commissioners to administer oaths.

228. In any matter of inquiry which the Minister is by law authorized to institute, make or direct, a writ or writs of subpoena *ad testificandum* and also *duces tecum* may issue from the High Court of Justice for Ontario by the proper officer in that behalf upon the *præcipe* of the Minister of Education therefor, containing the names of the witnesses intended to be summoned thereby, to be directed to such person or persons for him or them to attend and give evidence under oath, at such times and places, and before such person or persons as the Minister shall appoint, and any default of any such person in obeying any such subpoena shall be punishable as in the like case in any action or cause in any of the said courts. [43 V. c. 32, s. 12; 45 V. c. 30, s. 6.]

Compelling attendance of witnesses.

Appeals from Division Court Decisions.

229. The Judge of any Division Court wherein any action between teachers, inspectors, trustees, or others acting under this Act, or the *High School Act*, is tried may, at the request of either party, order the entering of judgment to be delayed for a sufficient time to enable such party to apply to the Minister of Education to appeal the case. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 7.]

Appeals from Division Courts.

Minister may
appeal to High
Court.

230. The Minister may, within one month after the rendering of judgment in any such case, appeal from the decision of the Division Court Judge to the High Court of Justice at Toronto, by serving notice in writing of such appeal upon the Clerk of the Division Court appealed from, which appeal shall be entitled "The Minister of Education for Ontario, Appellant, in the matter between (A. B. and C. D.)" But nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the right of any of the parties to the suit exercising the ordinary right of appeal. [R. S. O. c. 203, s. 8.]

Judge to send
papers to
High Court.

231. The Judge, whose decision is thus appealed from, shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Registrar of the Division of the High Court appealed to, the summons and statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections made thereto. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 9.]

No further
proceeding
to be taken
after notice
of appeal.

232. After notice of appeal has been served as hereinafter provided no further proceeding shall be had in such case until the matter of appeal has been decided by the High Court. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 10.]

Judge to
certify pro-
ceedings to
the Minister.

233. On the Judge receiving an intimation of appeal from his decision (under the authority of this Act), he shall thereupon certify under his hand, to the Minister of Education, the statement of claim and other proceedings in the case, together with the evidence and his own judgment thereon, and all objections thereto. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 11.]

Order by
Court.

234. The High Court shall give such order or direction to the Court below, touching the judgment to be given in the matter, as law and equity require. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 13.]

Costs.

235. The Court may also in its discretion award costs against the appellant, which costs shall be certified to and form part of the judgment of the Court below. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 14.]

Costs of appel-
lant to be paid
by Minister.

236. All costs awarded against an appellant, and all costs incurred by him, shall be paid by the Minister, and charged as contingent expenses of his office. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 15.]

Proceedings
in Division
Court when
appeal
decided.

237. Upon receipt of such order, direction, and certificate, the Judge of the Division Court shall forthwith proceed in accordance therewith. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 16.]

Submit case
to Judge of
High
Court for
decision.

238. The Minister of Education shall have power to submit a case on any question arising under *The Public Schools Act*, or *The High Schools Act*, to any Judge of the High Court for his opinion and decision, or, with the consent of such Judge, to a Divisional Court of the said High Court for their opinion and decision. [R. S. O., c. 203, s. 17.]

School

School Visitors.

239. (1) All clergymen, judges, members of the Legislature, members of county councils, and aldermen shall be school visitors in the townships, cities, towns and villages where they respectively reside. Public School visitors defined.

(2) Every clergyman shall be a school visitor only in the township, town or city where he has pastoral charge. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 206 (1) (2) (3).]

240. Each of the school visitors may visit the public schools in the township, city, town or village. They may also attend the quarterly examination of schools, and at the time of any such visit, may examine the progress of the pupils, and the state and management of the school, and give such advice to the teacher and pupils, and any others present, as they think advisable, in accordance with the regulations and instructions provided in regard to school visitors. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 207.] Their authority to visit Public Schools

241. A general meeting of the visitors may be held at any time or place appointed by any two visitors, on sufficient notice being given to the other visitors in the township, city, town or village. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 208.] General meeting of school visitors.

242. The visitors thus assembled may devise such means as they deem expedient for the efficient visitation of the schools, and for promoting the establishment of libraries and the diffusion of useful knowledge. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 209.] Authority at such meetings.

Penalties and Prohibitions.

243. If any Township Clerk neglects or refuses to prepare and furnish the map of the school sections or other divisions of his municipality, as required by section 11, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, for the school purposes of his municipality, at the instance of any ratepayer thereof. [R.S.O., c. 204, s. 224.] Information to County Clerk.

244. No person shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote at any school meeting or election of school trustees; and any person convicted of a contravention of this section, upon the complaint of any person, shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of General Sessions, or by a penalty of not less than five dollars, or more than ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace, by the Public School trustees of the City, Town, Village, school section, or other division, for its use. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 24.] Penalty for making a false declaration.

245. If any person elected as trustee of a rural school section does not make the declaration of office within two weeks after notice of his election, his neglect to do so shall be sufficient evidence Fine for default or in case of neglect to make declaration.

evidence of his refusing to serve, and of his liability to pay the fine of five dollars, as provided for in section 251 of this Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 247.]

Trustees not
to hold certain
offices.

246. No trustee of a school section shall hold the office of Public School Inspector, or be a master or teacher within the section of which he is a trustee: nor shall the master or teacher of any Public, High, or Separate School hold the office of trustee, nor shall an Inspector be a teacher or trustee of any Public, High or Separate School while he holds the office of Inspector. [R. S. O. c. 205, s. 212.]

Seat vacated
by conviction
for crime, etc.

247. Any trustee who is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the Board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the school municipality for which he is a trustee, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant and forthwith order a new election. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 38.]

Seat vacated
by interest
in contract
with corpora-
tion.

248. Any trustee who has any pecuniary interest, profit or promise or expected benefit in, or from any contract, agreement or engagement, either in his own name, or in the name of another with the Corporation of which he is a member, or who receives, or expects to receive any compensation for any work, engagement, employment or duty, on behalf of such corporation, shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, shall declare the seat vacant, and forthwith order a new election. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 225; 44 V. c. 30, s. 13.]

Penalty for
not calling
school meet-
ings.

249. In case any annual or other rural school meeting has not been held for want of the proper notice, every trustee or other person whose duty it was to give the notice, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by any resident inhabitant in the rural school section, for the use thereof. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 248.]

Penalty for
disturbing a
school or
school meet-
ing.

250. Any person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets the proceedings of any school meeting authorized to be held by this Act, or any one who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any Public School established and conducted under its authority, or other school, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the school, shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, on the oath of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for Public School purposes to the school section, City, Town, or Village within which the offence was committed,

committed, a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of the conviction, as the said Justices may think fit. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 249.]

251. If any person chosen as trustee refuses to serve he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 236.]

Penalty for refusing to serve as trustee.

252. Every person so chosen who has not refused to accept the office, and who at any time refuses or neglects to perform its duties, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered before a Justice of the Peace, by the trustees of the school section or division, or by any person whatsoever for its use, as authorized by this Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 237.]

Penalty for refusing to perform duties.

253. If the trustees of any Public School wilfully neglect or refuse to exercise all the corporate powers vested in them by this Act, for the fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by them, any trustee or trustees so neglecting or refusing to exercise such power shall be held to be personally responsible for the fulfilment of such contract or agreement. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 238.]

Penalty for refusing to exercise corporate powers.

254. Any chairman who neglects to transmit to the County Inspector a minute of the proceedings of an annual or other rural school section meeting over which he has presided, within ten days after the holding of such meeting shall be liable, on the complaint of any ratepayer, to a fine of not more than five dollars, to be recovered as provided by this Act. [R. S. O. c. 204, s. 246.]

Penalty on chairman for neglect.

255. If any trustees of any school section refuse or neglect to take proper security from the secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom they entrust school moneys, they shall be held personally responsible for the moneys. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 229.]

Liability for neglect to take security.

256. If any part of the Public School Fund or moneys is embezzled or lost, through the dishonesty or faithlessness of any trustee, secretary-treasurer, or other person to whom it has been entrusted, and proper security against the loss has not been taken, the person or persons whose duty it was to have exacted the security shall be personally responsible for the sums so embezzled or lost; and such sums may be recovered from him or them by the person entitled to receive the same, by action at law in any court having jurisdiction to the amount, or by information at the suit of the Crown. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 230.]

Responsibility in case of lost school moneys.

257. No secretary-treasurer appointed by the school trustees of any school section, and no person having been such secretary-treasurer, and no trustee or other person who may have in his possession any books, papers, chattels, or moneys, which came into his possession as such secretary-treasurer,

Penalty on secretary-treasurer, or trustee for refusing to account.

treasurer, trustee or otherwise, shall wrongfully withhold, or neglect or refuse to deliver up, or, account for, and pay over the same or any part thereof to the person, and in the manner directed by a majority of the school trustees for the school section then in office, or by other competent authority; and such withholding, neglect or refusal to deliver up or account for, shall be punishable, as provided in the three following sections of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 231.]

Mode of proceeding.

258. (1) Upon application to the Judge of the County Court, by a majority of the trustees, or any two ratepayers in a school section supported by their affidavit made before some Justice of the Peace, of such wrongful withholding or refusal, the judge shall make an order that such secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or trustee, or other person, do appear before him at a time and place to be appointed in the order. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 232.]

(2) Any bailiff of a Division Court, upon being required by the Judge, shall serve the order personally on the person complained against, or leave the same with a grown-up person at his residence. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 232 (2).]

Judge to issue order.

259. At the time and place so appointed, the Judge being satisfied that service has been made, shall, in a summary manner, and whether the person complained of does or does not appear, hear the complaint, and if he is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, the Judge shall order the person complained of to deliver up, account for, and pay over the books, papers, chattels, or moneys as aforesaid, by a certain day to be named by the Judge in the order, together with such reasonable costs incurred in making the application as the Judge may tax. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 233.]

Effect of non-compliance with Judge's order.

260. In the event of a non-compliance with the terms specified in such order, or any or either of them, the Judge shall order the said person to be forthwith arrested by the Sheriff of any county in which he may be found, and to be committed to the common gaol of his county, there to remain without bail until the Judge be satisfied that the person has delivered up, accounted for, or paid over the books, papers, chattels or moneys in question, in the manner directed by the majority of the trustees, or other competent authority as aforesaid; upon proof of his having so done, the Judge shall make an order for his discharge, and he shall be discharged accordingly. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 234.]

Other remedy not affected.

261. No such proceeding shall impair or affect any other remedy which the said trustees, or other competent authority, may have against the secretary-treasurer, or person having been such secretary-treasurer or his sureties, or against any trustee or other person as aforesaid. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 235.]

262.

262. The trustees, or their secretary-treasurer in their behalf, shall not refuse to furnish the auditors of any accounts of a Rural School section, or either of them, with any papers or information in their power, and which may be required of them relative to their school accounts, and any contravention of this section upon prosecution therefor by either of the auditors, or any ratepayer, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, as provided by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 239.]

Penalty on trustees refusing information, etc., to auditor.

263. (1) In case the trustees of any Rural School section neglect to transmit to the County Inspector, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in every year, a correct and verified statement of the average attendance of pupils in each of the schools under their charge during the six months then immediately preceding, then the school section shall not be entitled to the apportionment from the school fund for the said six months.

Penalty for neglect to send half-yearly returns.

(2) The trustees so neglecting shall be personally responsible for the amount of the loss of such apportionment. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 240 and (2).]

264. In case the trustees of any school section neglect to prepare and forward the aforesaid annual report to their County Inspector by the fifteenth day of January in every year, each of them shall, for every week after such fifteenth day of January, and until such report has been prepared and presented, forfeit the sum of five dollars, to be sued for by the County Inspector, and collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 241.]

Penalty for delaying yearly report.

265. (1) If any trustee of a Public School knowingly signs a false report, or if any teacher of a Public School keeps a false school register, or makes a false return, with the view of obtaining a larger sum than the just proportion of school moneys coming to such school, the trustee or teacher shall, for every offence, forfeit to the Public School Fund of the Township the sum of twenty dollars, for which any person whatever may prosecute him before a Justice of the Peace, and the trustee or teacher may be convicted on the oath of one credible witness other than the prosecutor.

Penalty for false school reports and registers.

(2) If, upon conviction, the penalty is not forthwith paid, the same shall, under the warrant of the Justice, be levied with costs by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender.

Recovery by distress.

(3) The penalty, when so paid or collected, shall by the Justice be paid over to the said Public School Fund. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 242 (2), (3).]

Application of penalty.

266. (1) The trustees of every school section shall be personally responsible for the amount of any school moneys forfeited

Trustees personally responsible for moneys lost.

feited by or lost to the school section in consequence of the neglect of duty of the trustees during their continuance in office.

(2) The amount thus forfeited or lost shall be collected and applied in the manner provided for by this Act. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 228 and (2).]

General Prohibitions.

No inspector, trustee, teacher, etc., to act as agent for the sale of books, maps, etc.

267. No teacher, trustee, Inspector, or other person officially connected with the Education Department, the Normal, Model, Public, or High Schools or Collegiate Institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell, or in any way to promote the sale for such person or persons, of any school, library, prize or text-book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationery, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale, or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 227.]

How Fines and Penalties may be Recovered.

How penalties under this Act shall be recoverable.

268. (1) Unless it is in this Act otherwise provided, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures recoverable by summary proceedings, may be sued for, recovered, and enforced, with costs, by and before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction within the school section, City, Town, or Village in which such fine or penalty has been incurred.

(2) If the fine or penalty and costs are not forthwith paid, the same shall, by and under the warrant of the convicting Justice, be enforced, levied and collected with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and shall be by the Police Magistrate or Justice paid over to the school treasurer of the school section, City, Town, or Village, or other party entitled thereto.

(3) In default of such distress, the Police Magistrate or Justice shall, by his warrant, cause the offender to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs, and the reasonable expenses of endeavouring to collect the same, are sooner paid. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 250.]

Confirming and Saving Clauses.

School lands granted before 1850 vested in trustees for school purposes.

269. All lands which, previous to the twenty-fourth day of July, 1850, were granted devised or otherwise conveyed to any person or persons in trust for common school purposes, and held by such person or persons and their heirs or other successors in the trust, and have been heretofore vested in the Public School trustees of the school section or division in which such lands are respectively situate, shall continue vested in such trustees, and shall continue

continue to be held by said trustees and their successors upon the like trusts and subject to the same conditions and estates upon or subject to which the said lands are now respectively held.

270. All school sections existing on the second day of March, 1877, and all unions of school sections comprised of parts of the same or different municipalities which on that date existed in fact, and whether formed in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf or not, are to be deemed to have been legally formed, and such unions shall continue to exist, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act so far as applicable, as if they had been formed thereunder; and in cases where any union has heretofore been adjudged by any court or judge to have been illegally formed, or where any proceedings were pending at said date on that ground, further proceedings may be stayed, upon payment of such costs or expenses, if any, as the court or judge may award.

Unions existing 2nd March, 1877, confirmed.

271. In the case of union school sections existing on the second day of March, 1877, and composed of portions of adjoining townships or portions of a township or townships, and a town or incorporated village, every such union school section shall, for the purposes of the election of trustees, be deemed one school section or division, and shall be considered in respect to inspection and taxation for school purposes as belonging to the township, town or village in which the school-house is situated.

Elections of trustees, inspection and taxation in union school sections and divisions existing on 2nd March, 1877.

272. Subject to the provisions of section 273 of this Act, the Acts and parts of Acts set out in schedule "B" to this Act are hereby repealed; but the repeal thereof shall not revive any Act or provisions of law by them repealed, or prevent the effect of any saving clause therein, or the application of any such parts or Acts, or of any Act or provision of law formerly in force to any transaction, matter or thing prior to the said repeal to which they would otherwise apply.

Inconsistent enactments repealed. Exception.

273. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the law and all Acts and parts of Acts relating to or affecting Roman Catholic Separate Schools, shall for all purposes and in all respects remain, continue and be as if this Act had not been passed.

Law as Roman Catholic Separate Schools not affected

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF SCHOOL DEBENTURE.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

\$ <i>Debenture of the School Loan.</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>County of</i>	<i>No.</i> <i>, for</i>
The corporation of the	<i>of</i>	hereby promise to pay	
to Bearer at the Bank of	<i>, at</i>	<i>, the sum of</i>	<i>dollars.</i> <i>lawful</i>

CHAPTER 50.

An Act to Consolidate and Amend the^{re} High Schools Act.

[Assented to 30th March, 1885.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

General.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The High Schools Act, 1885.*" Short title.
2. "High Schools" shall include Collegiate Institutes, unless Interpreta-
tion.
a contrary meaning appears.
3. All High School and Collegiate Institute divisions and districts, together with all elections and appointments to office, and all agreements, contracts, assessments, and rate-bills, heretofore duly made in relation to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, existing at the passing of this Act, and all powers and duties connected therewith, shall continue in full force and effect, subject to the provisions of this Act. Existing High
School organi-
zations con-
tinued. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 2.]
4. There shall be a High School or High Schools or Collegiate Institute in every County and Union of Counties, to be distinguished by prefixing to the words "High School" or "Collegiate Institute," the name of the City, Town or Village within the limits of which the High School or Collegiate Institute is situated, but such High School or Collegiate Institute shall nevertheless be deemed to be one of the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes of the county, and within the municipal jurisdiction of the County Council. Name of each
County High
School. [37 V., c. 27, s. 35; 40 V., c. 16, s. 18 (1.); R. S. O., c. 205, s. 3 (*part*).]
5. In the case of a Union of Counties, the County Council upon a written requisition of a majority of the reeves and deputy reeves of any one County of such union, shall constitute such County a separate County for High School purposes; Separating a
county from
union for
High School
purposes. in which case such County shall contribute the equivalent of the Legislative grant to each of the High Schools which may be established therein, and in such amount separately from any other County within the jurisdiction of the County Council; and upon the like requisition the County Council shall pass the requisite by-law for abolishing existing High School Districts within such county, and deal with all matters relating to the High Schools therein. [41 V. c. 15, s. 1.]
6. The County Council may constitute an Electoral District a separate District for High School purposes, in order that it Electoral
Districts as
High School
may
Districts.

may contribute to the support of one or more High Schools therein, as the Council may determine for such purpose, and in such amount separately from any other Electoral District under the jurisdiction of such County Council. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 3, *part.*]

Discontinu-
ance of High
School.

7. Every County Council, at or before its June session in any year, but not later, may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education, change the location of or discontinue, at the end of the civil year, any existing High School in any part of the county within the jurisdiction of the said County Council. [See R. S. O., c. 205, ss. 5, 6.]

Establishment
of New High
Schools—re-
striction.

8. Additional High Schools may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be established by a County Council in any County, on or before its June session in any year, providing the High School Fund is sufficient to allow of an apportionment at the rate of not less than four hundred dollars per annum to be made to such additional High School, without diminishing the fund which was available for High Schools during the next preceding year. [R. S. O., c. 205, ss. 8, 9.]

Establishment
at end of the
year.

9. Within the restrictions prescribed in section 8, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education, to authorize the establishment of an additional High School in any County at the end of the then civil year. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 10.]

Cities and
towns sepa-
rated to be
counties for
High School
purposes.

10. For all High School purposes every City and Town separated for municipal purposes from the County in which it is situated, shall be a County; and its Municipal Council shall be invested with all the High School powers possessed by County, City, or Town Councils. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 11.]

Power to
county and
city or town
separated to
agree as to
High School.

11. In case of High Schools situated in a City or Town separated from the jurisdiction of a County Council, it shall be lawful for the County Council and the Council of the City or Town to agree upon the terms and conditions of union under which such High School will be constituted the High School of the County as well as of the City or Town, and in such case the corporate name and appointment of trustees shall be governed by the provisions applicable to a High School situate in a Town not withdrawn from the County. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 12, *part.*]

Instruction to
be given in
High Schools

12. In every High School provision shall be made for instruction in all the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education; the natural sciences, with special reference to agriculture; the elements of mathematics; natural philosophy and mechanics, and the Latin, Greek, French, and German

German languages, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any college affiliated with the University of Toronto, according to such regulations, as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Department of Education, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. [See R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (13).]

13. On the Report of the Minister of Education, and subject to the regulations of the Education Department, any High School having— Collegiate Institute, how constituted

(1) Suitable school buildings, out-buildings, grounds and appliances for physical training ;

(2) Library, containing standard books of reference bearing on the subjects of the programme ;

(3) Laboratory, with all necessary chemicals, and apparatus for teaching the Elements of Sciences ;

(4) Four Masters at least, each of whom shall be specially qualified to give instruction in one of the following departments: Classics, Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages, including English ;

(5) Such other assistants as will secure thorough instruction in all the subjects on the curriculum of studies for the time being sanctioned by the Education Department for Collegiate Institutes ;

May be constituted a Collegiate Institute by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Trustees.

14. (1) Every High School Board shall, except as hereinafter provided, consist of six trustees, and every trustee for the time being shall hold office until his successor is appointed. Number and qualification of trustees.

(2) Any ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, and not disqualified under this Act, shall be eligible to be appointed a High School Trustee.

15. In Counties and Towns not separated from the County for municipal purposes, and in incorporated villages, three trustees shall be appointed from time to time by the County Council, and three by the Municipal Council of the Town or Incorporated Village in which the High School is situated, one of whom in the order of his appointment in each case shall retire from office on the thirty-first day of January in every year. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 18, (2), s. 20, 28.] Trustees, appointment of, in counties, towns and incorporated villages.

16. In unincorporated villages and townships the County Council shall appoint a Board of six Trustees, and shall by law determine their continuance and succession of office. Trustees, appointment of, in unincorporated villages and townships.

17.

Annual
appointment
by Council.

17. (1) In every City and Town separated from the County for municipal purposes, the Council shall at the first meeting thereof after being duly organized, held in the month of January in each year, appoint two trustees to fill the vacancies caused by the annual retirement of that number of trustees from the High School Board. [R.S.O., c. 205, s. 26; 44 V., c. 30, s. 14.]

(2) When and so long as the only High School of the County is situated within a City, the Council of such County and city respectively, shall appoint three of the trustees of such High School. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 21 (2).]

Vacancies,
how filled.

18. Vacancies arising from the annual retirement of trustees shall be filled at the first meeting thereof after being duly organized in January in each year, by the Councils or Board of Trustees empowered under this Act to make appointments; and vacancies arising from death, resignation or removal from the municipality, or otherwise shall be filled up as they occur by the Municipal Council or Board of Trustees having the right of appointment, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired part of the term for which the person whose place has become vacant was appointed to serve. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 25, and (2).]

Appointment
of High School
Trustees in
towns separated.

19. In case a County Council raises annually by assessment an amount equal to the grant from the Legislative appropriation which may be made to a High School situated in a Town separated from the municipal jurisdiction of such Council; or, in case the County Council and the Council of the City or Town separated agree upon the terms and conditions of union under which the High School of such City or Town is constituted the High School of the County as well as of the City or Town, three of the trustees shall be appointed by the County Council, and three by the Municipality of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village in which the High School is situated. [R. S. O., c. 205, ss. 22, 23; 40 V., c. 16, s. 18 (4).]

Appointment
of trustee by
trustees of
Separate
School.

20. (1) Where there is a Roman Catholic Separate School established under *The Separate Schools Act* in any city, town or incorporated village in which a High School is established it shall be lawful for the trustees of said Separate School to appoint one trustee of and for such High School, provided always that in the case of a united High and Public School Board such trustee shall not take any part in the proceedings of such Board in regard to any matter affecting the Public School.

(2) The selection and appointment of the said trustee under the provisions of this section shall be made annually in the month of January, except that as to the year 1885 such selection and appointment may be made at any time not later than the first day of July next after the passing of this Act.

21. (1) The Trustees of every High School shall be a corporation, by the name of "The ——— High School Board," (prefixing to the term "High School," or "Collegiate Institute," the name of the City, Town or Incorporated Village, within which such High School or Collegiate Institute is situated), and shall have and possess all the powers usually enjoyed by corporations, so far as the same are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 37.]

High School trustees to be a corporation.

(2) The High School Board of any District formed by the County Council shall have all the powers within the said District possessed under this Act by High School Boards generally in respect to the support and management of the High Schools under their care. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 38.]

Powers of District Boards.

First Meeting.

22. The first annual meeting of the High School Board shall be held on the first Wednesday in February, at the place where the Municipal Council of the City, Town, or Incorporated Village in which the High School is situated, holds its meetings, and shall be organized by the election of a Chairman from amongst themselves and a Secretary, and a majority shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (1), (2).]

First meeting, of Board.

23. (1) Until a Chairman is elected, the Secretary for the previous year shall preside, or if there be no Secretary, the members present shall select one of themselves to preside at the election of Chairman, and the member so elected to preside may vote as a member. [41 V., c. 15, s. 2.]

President at first meeting of Board, until election of chairman.

(2) In case of an equality of votes at the election of Chairman of any such Board, the member who is assessed as a ratepayer for the largest sum on the last revised Assessment Roll shall have a second or casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member. [41 V., c. 15, s. 3; 42 V., c. 34, s. 34.]

Equality of votes on the election of chairman.

24. The Chairman or presiding officer of the Board may vote with the other members of the Board on all questions, and any question on which there is an equality of votes shall be deemed to be negatived.

Chairman to vote.

Duties of Trustees.

25. It shall be the duty of every High School Board—

Duties of Board.

(1) To fix the times and places of the Board meetings, the mode of calling and conducting them, and of keeping a full and correct account of the proceedings of such meetings. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (3).]

To fix meetings of the Board.

(2) To take charge of the High School for which they have been appointed trustees, and the buildings and land appertaining to it. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (4).]

To take charge of High School.

(3)

To erect,
repair, and
furnish
schools, etc.

(3) To do whatsoever they may deem expedient with regard to erecting, repairing, furnishing, and keeping in order the buildings of such High School and the appendages, lands, and enclosures belonging thereto. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (5).]

To collect fees.

(4) To settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending the High School, to fix the times of payment, and, when necessary, to sue for and recover such amounts, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the said High School Board. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 29 (9).]

To give orders
for salaries
and expenses.

(5) To give the necessary orders upon the Treasurer of the Board for the payment of the salaries of the masters, assistants, and other officers and servants of the High School, and of any other necessary expenses. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (10).]

To apply to
Councils for
sums for main-
tenance.

(6) To apply to the Council of the municipality, or Councils of the respective municipalities, liable under this Act, on or before the first day of August, for such sum or sums as said Board may require for the maintenance, accommodation, and other necessary expenses of their High School, and as said Council is required by this Act, to raise by local assessment for these purposes.

Security from
treasurer.

(7) To take such security from the Treasurer of the Board as they may deem expedient.

Expulsion of
pupils.

(8) To expel, on the report of the Head Master, any pupil whose conduct may be deemed injurious to the welfare of the school.

To appoint
and remove
masters,
assistants,

(9) To remove, if they see fit, and in case of vacancies, appoint a legally qualified master and assistants in the High School, and to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (11).]

officers and
servants.

(10) To appoint such other officers and servants in the High School as they may judge expedient, and fix their remuneration. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (12).]

Conduct of
School.

(11) To see that the High School is conducted according to the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations prescribed by the

Text-books.

Education Department; that the pupils of the High School

Examinations.

are supplied with proper text-books; and that public half-yearly examinations of the pupils are held, and due notice given of them. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (14).]

To make an
annual report
to Minister.

(12) To prepare and transmit, before the fifteenth day of January, to the Minister of Education, an annual report, certified by the Head Master and Trustees in accordance with a form provided by the Education Department for that purpose. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 39 (15).]

High School Property vested in Trustees.

High School
property
vested in
Trustees.

26. All property heretofore given or acquired in any Municipality, and vested in any person or persons, or corporation, for High School purposes, or which may hereafter be so given or acquired,

quired, shall vest absolutely in the corporation of High School trustees having the care of the same, subject to such trusts as may be declared in the deed or instrument under which such property is held.

27. In case any lands in Ontario have been, or after the passing of this Act are surrendered, granted, devised, or otherwise conveyed to the Crown, or to the Trustees of any High School or to any trustees, in trust for the purposes of, or as a site for, any such High School or for any other educational institution established in any County or place therein for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof generally, and in case such lands are found not to afford the most advantageous site for such school or institution, or there being no school or institution bearing the precise designation mentioned in the deed of surrender, grant, devise, or other conveyance, or in case it may be for the benefit of such school or institution that such lands should be disposed of, and others acquired in their stead, for the same purpose, or the proceeds of the sale applied thereto, then such lands may be surrendered and conveyed as hereinafter provided. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 67.]

Provision i
lands granted
for a school
site are not
suitable.

28. The Trustees in whom any lands mentioned in the next preceding section are vested in trust as aforesaid, may (with the consent of the Municipal Council, expressed at a legal meeting and certified under the hand of the head and corporate seal of the Municipality in which such school or institution has been or is to be established) surrender and convey such lands to the Crown unconditionally, and such conveyance shall vest the lands absolutely in the Crown, without formal acceptance by the Crown, the Lieutenant-Governor, or any other officer or person for the Crown. [R. S. O., c. 205., s. 68.]

Such lands
may be sur-
rendered to
the Crown.

29. Any lands surrendered, granted, devised or otherwise conveyed to the Crown for any such purpose as aforesaid, may be sold by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of other lands to be vested in the Crown for the purpose of the same school or institution, or in the case of there being no school bearing the precise designation intended as aforesaid by the person who granted or devised the lands to the Trustees, from or through whom the lands so sold came to the Crown, then for the purposes of the High School or other public educational institution established for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Municipality generally, which in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council comes nearest in its purposes and designs to that intended by such persons as aforesaid. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 69.]

Such lands to
be sold for the
benefit of
school, etc.

30. (1) If such proceeds are applied to the purchase of lands for High School purposes, the title to such lands may be vested in the Board of Trustees for any High School, by their corporate name; and if there is any surplus of such proceeds after such purchase,

Lands pur-
chased vested
in Board.
Investment of
surplus and
proceeds.

chase, or if it is found that no lands are required as a site for, or for other purposes of, such school or institution, then such surplus or proceeds (as the case may be) may be invested or applied for the purposes of such school or institution, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems most for the advantage thereof. [R. S. O. c. 205, s. 70.]

Purchasers
not to see to
trusts.

(2) No purchaser of land from the Crown under this Act shall be in any way bound to see to the application of the purchase money. [R. S. O. c. 205, s. 71.]

Private rights
protected.

31. Nothing in this Act shall impair the rights of any person in or upon any lands, in so far as such rights would have existed and could be exercised without this Act. [R. S. O. c. 205, s. 72.]

County Grants.

Grants in
towns, incor-
porated
villages and
townships,

32. In the case of every High School in a town not withdrawn from the County, or in an incorporated Village, or in a Township, an amount equal to the amount paid by the Government shall be paid by the Municipal Council of the County in which such High School is situated, upon the application of the High School Board; and such other sums as may be required for the maintenance and accommodation of the said High School, to the amount at least of the grant received from the Legislative appropriation, shall be raised by the Council of the Municipality in which the High School is situate, upon the application of the High School Board. [42 V. c. 34, s. 32.]

Grant where
several muni-
cipalities
formed into
one High
School Dis-
trict.

33. In the case where two or more Municipalities or portions thereof within the County have heretofore been formed into and continue to constitute one High School District, or in cases where two or more such minor municipalities or portions thereof within the same County hereafter agree to form and constitute themselves into a High School District, then such sums as may be required for the maintenance and accommodation of the said High School (to the amount at least of the grant from the Legislative appropriation), shall be provided by the Municipalities of such High School District upon the application of the High School Board, and such sums shall be raised in the manner provided in this Act, and any by-law of the Council of a minor Municipality for uniting any portion of it to another Municipality within the same County for High School purposes, or for dissolving such union, shall be deemed the agreement of such portion, and shall be passed by such council if petitioned for by two-thirds in number of all the tax payers of such portion. [42 V. c. 34, s. 32.]

Council to
provide sums
required for
maintenance.

34. In the case of cities and towns separated from the County for municipal purposes it shall be the duty of the Municipal Council to provide such sums as may be required for

for the maintenance and accommodation of the High School, upon the application of the High School Board, subject to the provisions of this Act.

35. (1) In any case where a High School Board may require the Municipal Council to raise or borrow a sum of money for the purchase of a school site, or the erection or purchase of any school-house or addition thereto, or for the purchase or erection of a teacher's residence, such Municipal Council may refuse to raise or borrow any such sum when it is so resolved by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting of the Council, for considering any by-law in that behalf

Council may refuse to raise money for purchase of school site, etc.

(2) When the Municipal Council, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to raise or borrow the sum proposed, then such question shall be submitted by the Municipal Council, if requested by the High School Board, to the vote of the electors of the Municipality in the manner provided by *The Consolidated Municipal Act* for the creating of debts, and in the event of the assent of the electors aforesaid being thereby obtained, then it shall be the duty of such Council to raise or borrow such sum.

School Board may require question to be submitted to electors.

(3) Any debenture for any loan of money for school purposes may be for such term of years, not exceeding twenty, as the Municipal Council may think fit, and the Municipal Council may also in its discretion make the principal of such debt repayable by annual or other instalments, in the manner provided by the three hundred and forty-fourth section of *The Consolidated Municipal Act*. [42 V. c. 34, s. 29.]

Debentures

Discretionary.

36. The Council of every County and City and of every Town separated from the County for municipal purposes, may pass by-laws for the following purposes:—

(1) For making provision by assessment in addition to that required to be made by this Act, for procuring sites for High Schools, for renting, building, repairing, furnishing, and keeping in order High School houses and their appendages, grounds and enclosures.

Aiding High Schools.

(2) For obtaining within the County, or in any City or Town separated from the County, as the wants of the people may require, the real property requisite for erecting High School houses thereon, and for other High School purposes, and for preserving, improving, and repairing such High School houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required.

Lands for High Schools.

(3) For making provision (additional to that required to be made by this Act) in aid of such High Schools, as may be deemed expedient by the Council.

Additional provision.

(4) For making a permanent provision for defraying the expenses, pupils com-

Expenses of pupils com-

peting for
scholarships,
etc.

penses of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, of such of the pupils of the High Schools or of the County as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such High Schools possess competent attainments for competing for any scholarship, exhibition or other similar prize, offered by such University or College.

Attendance at
High School.

(5) For making similar provision for the attendance at any High School, or for like purposes, of pupils of the Public Schools of the Municipality.

Endowing fel-
lowships, etc.

(6) For endowing such fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, and other similar prizes in the University of Toronto, and in the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School there, for competition among the pupils of the High Schools of the county, as the Council deems expedient for the encouragement of learning among the youth thereof. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 32.]

Moneys to
be paid to
treasurer,
on or before
fourteenth De-
cember.

37. (1) All moneys raised in any Municipality or High School District, by local assessment, subscription, fees or otherwise, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid over to the High School Treasurer in such Municipality or District on or before the fourteenth day of December in every year. [R. S. O. c. 205, ss. 33, 34.]

Security by
Treasurer and
audit of his
accounts.

(2) The Treasurer of every High School Board shall give security to the Board appointing him for the due and faithful performance of his duties, and shall submit his accounts to the Municipal Auditors, whose duty it shall be to audit them in the same manner as the Municipal Treasurer's accounts are audited.

Entrance Examinations.

Examinations
to be uniform.

38. There shall be a uniform Entrance Examination for the admission of pupils to the High Schools, at such times and places, on such subjects, and according to such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Department of Education.

Board of
Examiners.

39. The Board of Examiners for the admission of pupils to each High School shall consist of the Public School Inspector for the county, city, town, or district in which the High School is situated, the Head Master of the High School, and the Chairmen of the High, Public, and Separate School Boards, respectively. [R. S. O. c. 205, s. 55; 45 V. c. 30, s. 7.]

Remuneration
of examiners.

40. The remuneration of the Examiners shall be not less than four dollars per day for presiding at such examination and for reading and valuing examination papers, but it shall be lawful for the County Council, or in case of cities or towns separated from the county, for the Board of Trustees, or Board of

of Education, in lieu of such per diem allowance to pay said Board of Examiners a sum equal to seventy-five cents for every pupil presenting himself for examination, such sum to be divided among such members of the Board of Examiners as may be engaged in presiding and in reading and valuing examination papers in such proportions as the Board may by resolution from time to time determine.

41. Any pupil passing the required examination may be admitted to a High School provisionally, but it shall be competent for the Minister of Education, on the report of the Central Committee, to confirm, disallow, or cancel the admission of any pupil, or to require of any pupil further tests of proficiency in any of the prescribed subjects of examination. [R. S. O. c. 205, ss. 57, 58.] Admission of pupils provisionally.

42. In cities and towns separated from the county the expenses of the Examination shall be borne in equal proportions by the Public and High School Boards, after deducting any fees authorized by the Department of Education; and in all other cases the expenses shall be borne by the County Council, after deducting fees as aforesaid. [45 V. c. 30, s. 7.] Expenses of examination how defrayed

Residence of Pupils.

43. (1) Pupils residing in any part of the County or Union of Counties, shall have the right to attend any of the High Schools in the County or Union of Counties, upon the same terms as to payment of fees, or otherwise, as pupils resident in the Town, Incorporated Village, or School Division, within which the High School is situated. Admission of pupils from county.

(2.) This section shall not apply to High Schools in Cities and Towns separated from the county for municipal purposes, unless the County Council provides the required equivalent to the Legislative grant. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 65.] Exception.

High School Masters.

44. No person shall be qualified to be appointed head master of a High School unless he is a graduate in Arts of some University within the British Dominions, and furnishes satisfactory evidence to the Education Department of his knowledge of the science and art of teaching, and of the management and discipline of schools; but any person legally qualified and employed as head master in any High School before the twenty-fourth day of March, 1874, shall be deemed qualified notwithstanding this section. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 41.] Head Masters to be University graduates.

45. All matters of difference between trustees, masters and assistants of High Schools in regard to salary or other remuneration, shall be brought and decided in the Division Court, by the Settlement of disputes.

the Judge of the County Court, in each County: Provided always, that the decision of any County Judge in such cases may be appealed from, as provided for in *The Public Schools Act, 1885*. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 42.]

Division Court judgment may be enforced.

46. In pursuance of a judgment or decision given by a County Judge in a Division Court, under the authority of the foregoing section, and not appealed from, execution may issue from time to time to recover what may be due of the amount which the Judge may have decided the plaintiff entitled to, in like manner as on a judgment recovered in a Division Court for a debt, together with all fees and expenses incidental to the issuing thereof and levy thereunder. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 43.]

Teacher entitled to salary during holidays and vacations

47. (1) Every master or assistant of a High School shall be entitled to be paid his salary for the authorized holidays occurring during the period of his engagement with the trustees, and in case his engagement extends three months or over he shall then be paid in the proportion which the number of days during which he has taught bears to the whole number of teaching days in the year. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 50.]

Case of sickness. Four weeks allowed.

(2) In case of sickness, certified by a medical man, he shall be entitled to his salary during such sickness for a period not exceeding four weeks for the entire year; which period may be increased at the pleasure of the trustees. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 51.]

Teachers' general and class register.

48. Every Master and assistant of a High School shall, in the organization, discipline, management and classification of the pupils be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department.

Superannuation.

49. The provisions of *The Public Schools Act, 1885*, respecting superannuation shall apply to masters and assistants of High Schools.

Terms.

50. The High Schools shall open on the seventh day of January, and close on the Thursday before Easter; they shall re-open on the first Tuesday after Easter, and close on the first Friday of July; they shall re-open on the last Monday of August, and close on the twenty-second day of December. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 54.]

Preparatory Classes or Schools.

Preparatory classes.

51. (1) It shall be competent for the Board of Trustees of any High School to establish a preparatory school, class, or classes, for the preparation of pupils for admission to such High School.

Proviso as to teaching.

(2) No master or assistant employed in the High School shall teach in such preparatory school, class, or classes.

(3)

(3) No part of the Legislative grant or of the County assessment for High School purposes shall be applied towards the expenses of the establishment, teaching or maintenance of such preparatory school, class, or classes. As to legislative grant.

(4) No additional local assessment for High School purposes shall be applied towards such expenses without the consent of the Council of the Municipality in which the High School is situated. As to assessment. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 40.]

Legislative Grant.

52. Any sum of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for High School purposes shall be apportioned by the Minister of Education on the basis of salaries paid to masters and assistants, the character and equipment of school buildings and appendages, and the average attendance of pupils, according to such regulations as may be passed from time to time by the Education Department, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and all moneys so apportioned shall be payable half-yearly to the Treasurer of the High School Board entitled to receive it, in such manner as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor, and notice of such apportionment shall be sent to each county clerk. [R. S. O., c. 205, ss. 74, 78.] High School apportionment payable half-yearly.

53. No High School which is not conducted according to this Act, and to the regulations prescribed by the Education Department, shall be entitled to receive any part of the High School Fund; nor unless a sum is provided from local sources, exclusive of fees, at least equal to the *minimum* sum apportioned to such High School, from the High School Fund, and expended for High School purposes. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 80.] Condition of sharing in High School Fund.

54. (1) It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prescribe a course of elementary military instruction for High School pupils, and to appropriate out of any money granted for the purpose a sum not exceeding fifty dollars per annum to any school employing a competent drill instructor, and in which school a class of not less than five pupils has been taught for a period of at least six months. Allowance for elementary military instruction.

(2) Such classes and instruction shall be subject to such inspection and oversight as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 81.] Inspection.

Meteorological Observations.

55. The master of every High School at which a meteorological station is or may be authorized by the Education Department shall make the requisite observations for keeping, and shall keep, a meteorological journal embracing such observations, and kept according to such form as may from time to time be directed by the Education Department, and all such journals Masters of certain High Schools shall make and transmit meteorological observations.

journals or abstracts of them shall be sent monthly by such master to the Minister of Education. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 82.]

Allowance for making meteorological report.

56. Every High School meteorological station at which the daily observations are made, as required by law, shall be entitled to an apportionment, additional to that made to the High School out of the High School Fund, at a rate not exceeding fifteen dollars per month for each consecutive month during which such duty is performed, and satisfactory journals or monthly abstracts thereof are furnished to the Minister of Education (according to the form and regulations provided by the Education Department), by the head master observer, who shall certify that the observations required have been made with due care and regularity. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 84.]

High School Trustees not to contract with Board.

57. No High School trustee shall enter into any contract, agreement, engagement or promise of any kind, either in his own name, or in the name of another, and either alone or jointly with another, or in which he has any pecuniary interest, profit, or promised or expected benefit, with the corporation of which he is a member, or have any pecuniary claim upon or receive compensation from such corporation for any work, engagement, employment, or duty on behalf of such corporation, and every such contract, agreement, engagement or promise shall be null and void, and such trustee shall also *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and a majority of the other trustees shall declare the same vacant, and notify the Clerk of the Municipality. [44 V., c. 30, s. 13.]

Vacancy in office of trustee, when caused.

58. If a trustee of any High School is convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, or becomes insane, or absents himself from the meetings of the Board for three consecutive months, without being authorized by resolution entered upon its minutes, or ceases to be a resident within the School Municipality for which he is a trustee, such trustee shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and the remaining trustees shall declare his seat vacant, and notify the Clerk of the Municipality accordingly. [R. S. O., c. 204, s. 38.]

Penalty for disturbing High School.

59. Any person who wilfully interrupts or disquiets any High School established and conducted under the authority of this Act, by rude or indecent behaviour, or by making a noise either within the place where such school is kept or held, or so near thereto as to disturb the order or exercises of the High School shall, for each offence, on conviction thereof before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, on the affidavit of one credible witness, forfeit and pay for Public School purposes to the school section, City, Town or Village within which the offence was committed, such sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of conviction, as the said Police Magistrate or Justice may think fit. [R. S. O., c. 205, s. 87.]

PART II.

OTHER STATUTES RELATING TO SCHOOL MATTERS.

46 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 18.

An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting Municipal Institutions.

[Assented to 1st February, 1883.]

School Loans.

344. In any case of passing a by-law for contracting a debt by borrowing money for any purpose, the municipal council may in its discretion make the principal of such debt repayable by annual instalments during the currency of the period (not exceeding thirty years, if the debt is for gas or water works, and not exceeding twenty years if the debt is for any other purpose), within which the debt is to be discharged; such instalments to be of such amounts that the aggregate amount payable for principal and interest in any year shall be equal, as nearly as may be, to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of such period; and may issue the debentures of the municipal corporation for the amounts, and payable at the times, corresponding with such instalments together with interest, annually or semi-annually, as may be set forth and provided in such by-law. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 332, part. (36 V. c. 48, s. 250, part.)

Municipal Council may make principal repayable by equal annual instalments.

(2.) Such by-law shall set forth a certain specific sum, to be raised in each year during the currency of the debt, which annual sum shall be sufficient to discharge the several instalments of principal and interest accruing due on such debt, as the said instalments and interest become, respectively, payable according to the terms of the by-law, and in cases within this section it shall not be necessary that any provision be made for a sinking fund. 42 Vic. c. 31, s. 13.

What by-law shall set forth.

380. Any municipal corporation having surplus moneys derived from "The Ontario Municipalities Fund," or from any other source, may, by by-law, set such surplus apart for educational purposes, and invest the same as well as any other moneys held by such municipal corporation for, or by it lawfully appropriated

Certain moneys may be set apart for educational purposes. Investment of same.

appropriated to, educational purposes, in public securities of the Dominion, municipal debentures, or in first mortgages on real estate, held and used for farming purposes, and being the first lien on such real estate, and from time to time, as such securities mature, may invest in other like securities, or in the securities already authorized by law, as may be directed by such by-law or by other by-laws passed for that purpose.

Proviso : as to investment.

(2.) No sum so invested shall exceed two-thirds of the value of the real estate on which it is secured, according to the last revised and corrected assessment roll, at the time it is so invested. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 360. (36 V. c. 48, s. 270.) See R. S. O. c. 28, s. 7; and c. 204, s. 93.

Loans to school trustees.

381. Any municipal corporation having surplus moneys set apart for educational purposes, may, by by-law, invest the same in a loan or loans to any board or boards of school trustees within the limits of the municipality, for such term or terms, and at such rate or rates of interest as may be agreed upon by and between the parties to such loan or loans respectively, and may be set forth in such by-law; or may, by by-law, grant any portion of such moneys or other general funds by way of gift to aid poor school sections within the municipality. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 361. (36 V. c. 48, s. 271.) See R. S. O. c. 204, s. 94.

Aid to poor school sections.

By-laws may be made for—

490. The Council of every Township, City, Town or incorporated Village may pass by-laws—

School Houses.

Acquiring land for public schools, etc.

(7.) For obtaining such real property as may be required for the erection of public school-houses thereon, and for other public school purposes, and for the disposal thereof when no longer required; and for providing for the establishment and support of public schools according to law. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 461 (6). (36 V. c. 48, s. 379 (6)).

By-laws may be made for—

495. The Council of any County, City and Town separated from the County for Municipal purposes, may pass by-laws for the following purposes :

Lands for High Schools.

Acquiring lands for High Schools, etc.

(5.) For obtaining in such part of the county, or of any city or town separated within the county, as the wants of the people may most require, the real property requisite for erecting high school houses thereon, and for other high school purposes, and for preserving, improving and repairing such school houses, and for disposing of such property when no longer required. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 465 (5). (36 V. c. 48, s. 383 (5)).

Aiding

Aiding High Schools.

(6.) For making provisions in aid of such high schools as may be deemed expedient. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 465 (6). (36 V. c. 48, s. 383 (6))

Aiding High Schools.

Supporting Pupils at Toronto University.

(7.) For making a permanent provision for defraying the expenses of the attendance at the University of Toronto, and at the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School in Toronto, of such of the pupils of the Public High Schools of the County as are unable to incur the expense, but are desirous of, and in the opinion of the respective masters of such High Schools, possess competent attainments for competing for any scholarship, exhibition or other similar prize offered by such University or College. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 465 (7). (36 V. c. 48, s. 383 (7)). See also R. S. O. c. 205, s. 32 (4)).

Supporting certain High School pupils at University of Toronto and U. C. College, etc.

(8.) For making similar provision for the attendance at any High School, for like purposes of pupils of Public Schools of the Municipality. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 465 (8). (36 V. c. 48, s. 383 (8)). (See also R. S. O. c. 205, s. 32 (5)).

Similar provision for attendance at High Schools.

Endowing Fellowships.

(9.) For endowing such fellowships, scholarships or exhibitions, and other similar prizes, in the University of Toronto, and in the Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School at Toronto, for competition among the pupils of the Public High Schools in the County, as the Council deem expedient for the encouragement of learning amongst the youth thereof. R. S. O. c. 174, s. 465 (9). (36 V. c. 48, s. 383 (9)). (See also R. S. O. c. 205, s. 32 (6)).

Endowing fellowships in University of Toronto and U. C. College.

47 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 46.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting
Industrial Schools.

[Assented to 25th March, 1884.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Industrial Schools Act.*" Short title.

2. A school in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed and fed, as well as taught, shall exclusively be deemed an industrial school within the meaning of this Act.

Industrial School, definition of.

In cities, examination by Inspector, report thereon.

3. In case the Board of Public School Trustees for any city, or town, or the Separate School Trustees therein, establish an industrial school, and provide the necessary building or buildings, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, and provide the other requisites for such schools, and cause notice thereof to be given to the City Inspector of Public Schools, or in case of a Roman Catholic Industrial School then to one of the Inspectors of Separate Schools, the said Inspector shall make an examination of the school buildings so provided, and of their fitness for the reception of children, and shall enquire as to the other requisities provided, and shall enquire also into the means adopted for carrying on the school, and shall report the said particulars to the Minister of Education; and if the Minister is satisfied with the report of the Inspector, he may, in writing under his hand, certify that the school is a fit and proper one for the reception of children to be sent there, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a certified industrial school for the purposes of this Act.

Certificate by Minister of Education.

Notice of the certificate and evidence thereof.

4. The notice of the grant of the certificate shall forthwith be given by the Board to the Police Magistrate, and the Judge of the County Court, and shall likewise be inserted by the Board in the *Ontario Gazette*; and a copy of the *Gazette* containing the notice shall be conclusive evidence of the grant, which may also be proved by the certificate itself, or by an instrument purporting to be a copy of the certificate, and attested as such by the Minister of Education for the time being, or his Deputy.

Delegation of powers conferred on School Trustees by R.S.O. c. 213.

5. (1) Any Board of School Trustees may delegate the powers, rights and privileges conferred upon such Board by this Act, respecting the establishment, control and management of an industrial school to any philanthropic society or societies incorporated under "*The Ontario Benevolent Societies Act*," or under any other Act in force in this Province, and the said society or societies to which such powers are delegated shall have and may exercise all the powers so delegated, and this Act shall thereafter apply to the said philanthropic society or societies as fully as to the said Boards; provided, nevertheless, that the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Public School Trustees in the city or town in which the industrial school is situated, or under whose control it is placed, and the Public School Inspector of the city or town, shall be members of the Board of Management of said society when acting under powers delegated by the Board of Public School Trustees, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Separate School Board shall be members of the Board of Management, when such society is acting under powers delegated by the Separate School Board.

(2) The by-laws of any such society shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. **6.**

6. The respective School Boards shall provide the teachers necessary for the industrial school, and the General Superintendent of the school shall, when practicable, be selected from the teachers so appointed.

Appointment of teachers and general superintendent.

7. Any person may, at a special sitting, bring before the Police Magistrate, or before the Judge of the County Court, and, except in cities where there is a Police Magistrate, any one or two Justices of the Peace, any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, who comes within any of the following descriptions, namely:—

Certain children under fourteen may be brought before Police Magistrate or Justices.

(1) Who is found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms;

(2) Who is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship, or not having any lawful occupation or business, or visible means of subsistence;

(3) Who is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment;

(4) Whose parent, step-parent or guardian represents to the Judge or Magistrate that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to an industrial school under this Act;

(5) Who, by reason of the neglect, drunkenness or other vices of the parents, is suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life;

(6) Who has been found guilty of petty crime, and who, in the opinion of the Judge or Magistrate before whom he has been convicted, should be sent to an industrial school instead of to a gaol or reformatory.

8. No formal information shall be requisite to authorize proceedings being taken under the preceding section, but the Judge or Magistrate, before issuing his order, shall have such child brought before him, and shall, in its presence, take evidence in writing under oath of the facts charged, and shall make reasonable enquiry into the truth thereof.

Magistrate to enquire into truth of facts charged.

9. If the Judge or Magistrate is satisfied on enquiry that it is expedient to deal with the child under this Act, he may order him to be sent to a certified industrial school; which order shall be in writing, and shall specify the name of the school, and

Magistrate may order child to school; requisites of the order.

and the time for which the child is to be detained in the school, being such time as to the Judge or Magistrate seems proper for the teaching and training of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will attain the age of sixteen years.

Admission to the schools.

10. The said school corporations or philanthropic societies may admit into the industrial schools established by them, all children apparently under the age of fourteen years, who are committed to the said school by the Judge or Magistrate; and the said corporations or societies, respectively, shall have power to place the said children at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as are suitable to their years and capacities.

Powers as to instruction and employment.

Roman Catholic children.

11. In case an industrial school is established by the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustees in any city, the Judge or Magistrate shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion to which every child to be sent by him to an industrial school belongs, and shall, as far as practicable, send Roman Catholic children to the Roman Catholic industrial school and other children to the other industrial school; and if a parent or guardian, or in case there is no parent or guardian, then if the nearest adult relative of a child in a Roman Catholic separate school claims that the child should be sent to the industrial school under the said Board of Trustees, or claims that a child in an industrial school established by the latter should be sent to the Roman Catholic separate school, the Minister of Education, on being satisfied of the justness of such claim, shall order a transfer of the child accordingly, provided that the managers of the school to which the transfer is to be made are willing to receive the child.

Visits by clergymen.

12. A minister of the religious persuasion to which a child appears to belong may visit the child at the school on such days and at such times as may be from time to time fixed by regulations of the Education Department in that behalf, for the purpose of instruction in religion.

Children may reside with respectable persons.

13. The school corporation, or philanthropic society, may permit a child sent to their industrial school under this Act to live at the dwelling of any trustworthy and respectable person; provided, that a report is made forthwith to the Minister of Education, in such manner as he thinks fit to require, of every instance in which this discretion is exercised.

Revocation of permission to reside out of school.

14. Any permission for that purpose may be revoked at any time by the school corporation or philanthropic society; and thereupon the child to whom the permission relates shall be required to return to the school.

15.

15. The time during which the child is absent from the school under permission shall, except where the permission is withdrawn on account of the child's misconduct, be deemed to be part of the time of his detention in the school, and at the expiration of the time allowed by the permission, he shall be taken back to the school.

Time of absence how calculated.
Return to school.

16. A child escaping from the person with whom he is placed, or refusing to return to the school on the revocation of the permission or at the expiration of the time allowed thereby, shall be deemed to have escaped from the school.

What shall be deemed escape from school.

17. The Minister of Education may at any time order any child to be discharged from a certified industrial school, either absolutely or on such conditions as he thinks fit, and the child shall be discharged accordingly.

Discharge from school.

18. In case an application is made to any Court or Judge for the discharge from the said industrial school of any child committed thereto under the provisions of the seventh section of this Act, notwithstanding any irregularity in or insufficiency of the order or other proceedings, no order shall be made for such discharge in case the Court or Judge shall deem it for the benefit of such child that it should remain in the said industrial school, and it shall appear by the depositions taken before the committing Judge or Magistrate that such child was liable to be committed to such industrial school under the provisions of this Act.

Applications for discharge of children committed under sec. 7.

19. The committing Judge or Magistrate shall deliver to the constable, or other person having the execution of his order, the depositions taken by him, or certified copy thereof, which depositions or copy shall be delivered by the said constable or other person to the superintendent or officer receiving the child into the said industrial school; such copy shall be *prima facie* proof of the contents of the original depositions and shall be receivable in evidence upon any application for the discharge of any child committed thereunder.

Depositions to be delivered to person executing warrant.
Evidence.

20. The school corporation or philanthropic society may at any time during the period of detention of a child in a school, exercise all the powers conferred by sections 2 and 6 of the Revised Statute, chapter 135, intituled, "*An Act respecting Apprentices and Minors*," upon the charitable societies therein mentioned.

School corporation, etc., to have powers granted by R.S.O., c. 135.

21. The said school corporation or philanthropic society may from time to time make rules for the management and discipline of the certified industrial school established by the Board or Society, such rules not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; but the rules shall not be enforced until

Rules of management, power to make.

until they have been approved by the Education Department; and rules so approved shall not be altered without the like approval; a printed copy of the rules purporting to be rules of a school so approved and signed by the Minister of Education shall be evidence of the rules of the school.

Power to order parent, etc., to maintain a child.

22. On the complaint of the school corporation or philanthropic society, or of any agent of the school corporation or philanthropic society at any time during the detention of a child in a certified industrial school, the Judge of the Division Court of the Division in which the parent, step-parent or guardian of the child resides, may, on summons to the parent, step-parent or guardian, in the form or to the effect of the Schedule to this Act, issued and served according to the ordinary practice of the court, examine into his ability to maintain the child, and the Judge may, if he thinks fit, make an order on such parent, step-parent or guardian for the payment to the school corporation or philanthropic society of such weekly sum, not exceeding one dollar per week, as to the Judge seems reasonable, during the whole, or any part of the time during which the child is liable to be detained in the school, and the said order shall for all purposes be a judgment of the said Division Court.

Varying the order for maintenance.

23. The Judge making such order, or any other Judge holding the said Division Court, may from time to time vary any such order as circumstances require, on the application either of the person on whom the order is made, or of the school corporation or philanthropic society or its agent, on fourteen days' notice of the application being first given to the other party.

Costs of order for maintenance.

24. The officers of the Court shall be entitled to charge fees upon proceedings had under the two next preceding sections, according to the lowest Division Court scale, and in every case all costs shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

Liability of other corporations for maintenance according to residence of the child.

25. In case a child sent by a Judge or Magistrate to an industrial school has not resided in the city or town in which said school is situated, or to which it is attached for a period of one year, but has resided for that period in some other county, city, or separated town, the school corporation or philanthropic society may recover from the corporation of such county, city, or separated town, the expense of maintaining the child; or if the child, although he or she had resided for a period of one year in the city in which the industrial school is situated, or to which it is attached, had, since such residence, been resident for a period of one year in some other municipality, the school corporation or philanthropic society may, in like manner, recover the expense of maintenance from the county, city, or separated town, in which the child last resided for

for a period of one year; and when the child resided for one year last preceding its admission to said school in the city or town in which the industrial school is situated, or to which it is attached, such city or town shall pay a sum of not less than one dollar per week towards the expense of maintaining each child in the school, whose maintenance is not fully provided for in some other way; and such city or town shall have the power to recover the amount so paid from the parents if able to pay it.

26. If a child sent to a certified industrial school, and while liable to be detained there, escapes from the school, or neglects to attend thereat, he may, at any time before the expiration of his period of detention, be apprehended without warrant, and may be brought back to the same school there to be detained during the period equal to so much of his period of detention as remained unexpired at the time of his escape. Apprehension on escape or absence.

27. In case any money is granted or provided by the Legislature for the support of industrial schools, it shall be the duty of the Minister of Education, and he is hereby empowered, to apportion the money on or before the first day of May, to the several industrial schools in the Province, according to the average number of pupils at such school from time to time during the preceding year as compared with the whole average number at the industrial schools established under this Act. Minister of Education to apportion grants for schools.

28. Industrial schools established under this Act shall be under the same inspection, and subject to the same laws in all respects as other schools, except so far as may be inconsistent with this Act. Liability to inspection, the laws that govern.

29. Whenever it is satisfactorily proved that the parents of any child committed under the provisions of this Act have reformed and are leading orderly and industrious lives, and are in a condition to exercise salutary parental control over their children, and to provide them with proper education and employment, or whenever, said parents being dead, any person offers to make suitable provision for the care, nurture and education of such child as will conduce to the public welfare, and will give satisfactory security for the performance of the same, then the Board of School Trustees or philanthropic society may discharge said child to the parents or to the party making provision for the care of the child as aforesaid. Surrender of child to parents or other persons.

30. "Philanthropic society," in this Act, shall mean such philanthropic society incorporated as herein mentioned and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purposes of this Act. Interpretation.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULE.

(Section 22.)

[L.S.]

SUMMONS FOR MAINTENANCE IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

In the
of

Division Court of the County

BETWEEN the Public School Board of the City of

and

C. D.

Plaintiffs,

Defendant.

You, the above-named defendant, are hereby summoned to appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be holden at _____ in the County of _____ on _____ the _____ day of _____, 20____.

day of _____ A.D. 188____, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the allegation of the plaintiff, that you, the said _____ are liable for the expense of maintaining one E. D., a boy detained in the Industrial School, under the charge of the above-named plaintiffs, in the City of _____

And, further, you are hereby required to take notice that the plaintiffs claim that you are able to pay the sum of \$ _____ per week towards the said expenses, and that if you do not appear at the said time and place, such order will be made in your absence as may seem just.

Dated this

day of

A.D. 188 .

By the Court,

X_____ Y_____

Clerk.

L 937

REGULATIONS
OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
RESPECTING
PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS
AND
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.
1885.



Toronto :
PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., FRONT ST
1885.

75

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REGULATIONS

OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

APPROVED, AUGUST 25TH, 1885.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ACCOMMODATION.

1. By section 40 of the Public Schools Act, 1885, Trustees of rural schools are required to provide adequate accommodation for at least two-thirds of the actual residents between the ages of five and twenty-one years. In the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, there is no limitation.

School Site.

2. Every school site should be on a well travelled road, as far removed as possible from a swamp or marsh, and so elevated as to admit of easy drainage.

3. The school grounds should be properly levelled and drained, planted with shade trees and enclosed by a substantial fence.

4. There should be a well or other means for procuring water, so placed and guarded as to be perfectly secure against pollution from surface drainage or filth of any kind.

5. The area of the school site should not be less than half an acre in extent, and if the school population of the section exceeds seventy-five the area should be one acre.

6. The water-closets for the sexes should be several feet apart, and under different roofs. Their entrances should be screened from observation.

7. Proper care should be taken to secure cleanliness and to prevent unpleasant and unhealthy odours.

8. Suitable walks should be made from the school-house to the water-closets, so that the closets may be reached with comfort in all kinds of weather.

School-house.

9. The school-house should be placed at least thirty feet from the public highway.

10. Where the school population of the section exceeds one hundred, the school-house should contain two rooms ; where it exceeds one hundred and fifty, three rooms—an additional room being required for each additional fifty pupils.

11. In each room the area should be at least twelve square feet on the floor, and there should be at least two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

12. There should be separate entrances with covered porches and suitable cloak-rooms for boys and girls.

13. The heating apparatus should be so placed as to keep a uniform temperature throughout the room, of at least sixty-seven degrees during the whole day.

14. The windows (both sashes) should be adjusted by weights and pulleys and provided with blinds.

15. Care should be taken to arrange for such ventilation as will secure a complete change of atmosphere three times every hour.

School Furniture.

16. The seats and desks should be so arranged that the pupils may sit facing the teacher. Not more than two pupils should be allowed to sit at one desk, but single-seated desks are preferred.

17. The height of the seats should be so graduated that pupils of different sizes may be seated with their feet resting firmly upon the floor. The backs should slope backwards two or three inches from the perpendicular.

18. The seats and desks should be fastened to the floor in rows, with aisles of suitable width between the rows ; passages, at least three feet wide, should be left between the outside rows and the side and the rear walls of the room, and a space, from three to five feet wide, between the teacher's platform and the front desks.

19. Each desk should be so placed that its front edge may project slightly over the edge of the seat behind it. The desk should be provided with a shelf for pupils' books, and the seat should slope a little towards the back.

20. A sufficient number of seats and desks should be provided for the accommodation of all the pupils ordinarily in attendance at the school. There should be at least two ordinary chairs in addition to the teacher's chair.

21. The desks should be of three different sizes. The following dimensions are recommended :—

AGE OF PUPILS.	CHAIRS OR SEATS.			DESKS.			
	Height.		Slope of Back.	Length.		Width.	Height next Pupil.
	Front.	Rear.		Double.	Single.		
Five to Eight years	12 in.	11½ in.	2 in.	36 in.	18 in.	12 in.	22 in.
Eight to Ten years	13 "	12½ "	2 "	36 "	18 "	12 "	23 "
Ten to Thirteen years	14 "	13½ "	2½ "	36 "	20 "	13 "	24 "
Thirteen to Sixteen years	16 "	15½ "	3 "	40 "	22 "	13 "	26 "

Blackboard, Globes and Maps.

22. There should be one blackboard at least four feet wide, extending across the whole room in rear of the teacher's desk, with its lower edge not more than two and a half feet above the floor or platform, and, when possible, there should be an additional blackboard on each side of the room. At the lower edge of each blackboard there should be a shelf or trough five inches wide for holding crayons and brushes.

The following directions for making a blackboard may be found useful :—

(a) If the walls are brick the plaster should be laid upon the brick and not upon the laths as elsewhere ; if frame, the part to be used for a blackboard should be lined with boards, and the laths for holding the plaster nailed firmly on the boards.

(b) The plaster for the blackboard should be composed largely of plaster of Paris.

(c) Before and after having received the first coat of color it should be thoroughly polished with fine sand paper.

(d) The coloring matter should be laid on with a wide, flat varnish brush.

(e) The liquid coloring should be made as follows :—Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, four ounces to the quart ; the alcohol should be 95 per cent. strong ; the dissolving process will require at least twelve hours. Fine emery flour with enough chrome green or lampblack to give color, should then be added until the mixture has the consistency of thin paint. It may then be applied, in long, even strokes, up and down, the liquid being kept constantly stirred.

23. Every school should have at least (a) one globe not less than nine inches in diameter, properly mounted ; (b) a map of Canada ; (c) a map of Ontario ; (d) maps of the World and of the different Continents ; (e) one or more sets of Tablet lessons of Part I. of the First Reader ; (f) a standard Dictionary and Gazetteer ; (g) a numeral frame ; and a suitable supply of crayons and blackboard brushes.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

24. The programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and the Trustees. In French and German Schools the authorized Readers shall be used in addition to any text books in either of the languages aforesaid.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SUBJECT.	1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	3rd CLASS.	4th CLASS.
READING AND LITERATURE—	Tablet lessons and First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.	Fourth Reader.
SPELLING, ORTHOGRAPHY, AND ORTHOEPIY—	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling from reading lessons, on slates and orally.	Spelling, with verbal distinctions, on copies, and orally.	Systematic orthography and orthoepey.
WRITING—	Writing on slates and paper.	Writing on slates and paper.	Copy writing. Business forms.	Business forms & accounts.
ARITHMETIC—	Numeration and notation to 1,000; addition and subtraction; mental arithmetic.	Numeration and notation to 1,000,000; multiplication and division; mental arithmetic.	Greatest common measure and least common multiple. Elementary reduction. Compound rules. Mental Arithmetic.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Elementary percentage and interest. Mental arithmetic.
DRAWING—	The drawing exercises in parts I. and II. First Reader.	Drawing-book No. 1, authorized series.	Drawing-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Drawing-books Nos. 4 and 5.
GEOGRAPHY—	Conversations concerning the earth.	Local geography and elementary definitions. Map of the world.	Definitions. Simple map geography. N. America and Ontario. Map drawing.	Geography of the Continents, Canada and Ontario. Map drawing.
MUSIC—	Roie singing.	Roie singing. Elements of Musical Notation.	Simple songs. Elementary ideas of written music.	Song singing. Sacred music. Musical notation.
GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—	Oral exercises in language.	Oral and written exercises in language.	Classes of words and their inflections. Simple descriptive writing.	Elements of formal Grammar and Composition.
HISTORY—			History, English and Canadian.	Leading features of English and Canadian History.
OBJECT LESSONS—	Form, size, colour, weight, common objects (parts and qualities).	Subjects of Class I. continued.	Common objects (source, manufacture, uses, etc.). Animals, birds, plants.	

See details below.

TEMPERANCE, HYGIENE, DRILL (with Calisthenics for Girls), AND MORAL CULTURE—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

First Three Classes.

Reading.—The First Part of the First Reader should be taught from Blackboard and Tablet Lessons. The pupil should practise reading by phrases with the first lesson, and such explanations should be given as may enable him to read intelligently, and in the easy natural manner which characterizes good ordinary conversation. Clearness, fluency, force and naturalness are essential to good reading. As pupils learn to read principally by imitation, the teacher's living voice alone can direct in the matter of accent, inflection, emphasis and pronunciation.

Literature.—It is important that the pupils in all the classes should be required regularly to commit to memory selected passages in prose and verse, to give the meaning of what they read, and to make, from time to time, a summary of the reading lessons, in their own language.

Arithmetic.—Systematic training in mental Arithmetic should prevail in all the classes. Accuracy and expertness in performing elementary operations are of the first importance. Problems based on the elementary rules should be given from the commencement. Great stress should be laid on the solution of questions by the Analytic Method.

Writing.—Neat and legible writing, and the proper formation of the small and capital letters should be aimed at.

Geography.—The School House and its surroundings, with which the pupils are familiar, should be taken as the first subjects of lessons to give correct ideas of boundary and direction. Map drawing should be practised from the beginning. Definitions in Physical Geography should be fully illustrated in all cases by blackboard drawings or otherwise. The teacher should teach this subject in the first and second classes by means of familiar talks about the natural phenomena of different countries, the peculiarities of different races, the birds and animals of different zones, etc.

Music.—Kindergarten songs with their appropriate actions should be taught the junior classes; staff notation, rote songs, and easy exercises on the blackboard should be taught the other classes.

Drawing.—The drawing exercises in Parts I. and II. of the First Reader are sufficient for the First Class. In the junior Second Class the pupils should be encouraged to expand these exercises into original designs. In the other classes the authorized Drawing Course should be followed.

Grammar.—Grammar should be taught mainly as the basis of composition. The essential parts of the simple sentence; the functions and definitions of the parts of speech, and the rules for inflection, should be arrived at by induction. Sentence building, and the correction of common mistakes in English.

Composition.—Nearly every school exercise, whether oral or written, should be made an exercise in Composition. The teacher should use especial care in requiring good English from his pupils in all their answers in class or in conversation.

History.—The principal events in Canadian history, with their bearing upon the progress of Canada, should be discussed. Care should be taken to explain thoroughly our Municipal and Federal forms of Government, and the principal events of English history, without unnecessary details or unimportant dates. The teacher should remember that a comprehension of leading facts and general principles is more valuable than the most accurate knowledge of details, if unaccompanied by ability to distinguish what is important from what is not. Throughout the course the teacher should bear in mind the interesting and valuable lessons that may be deduced from the lives of the men and women who have played a prominent part in history.

Fourth Class.

Reading.—A general knowledge of the elements of vocal expression, with special reference to emphasis, inflection, and pause. The reading, with proper expression, of any selection in the Reader authorized for Fourth Book classes. The pupil should be taught to read *intelligently*, as well as *intelligibly*.

Literature.—The pupil should be taught to give for words or phrases, meanings which may be substituted therefor, without impairing the sense of the passage; to illustrate and show the appropriateness of important words or phrases; to distinguish between synonyms in common use; to paraphrase difficult passages so as to show the meaning clearly; to show the connection of the thoughts in any selected passage; to explain allusions; to write explanatory or descriptive notes on proper or other names; to show that he has studied the lessons thoughtfully, by being able to give an intelligent opinion on any subject treated of therein that comes within the range of his experience or comprehension; and especially to show that he has entered into the spirit of the passage, by being able to read it with proper expression. He should be exercised in quoting passages of special beauty from the selections prescribed, and in reproducing in his own words, the substance of any of these selections, or of any part thereof. He should also obtain some knowledge of the authors from whose works these selections have been made.

Orthography and Orthöpy.—The pronunciation, the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of words in common use. The correction of words improperly spelt or pronounced. The distinctions between words in common use in regard to spelling, pronunciation, and meaning.

Writing.—Besides writing the regular copy-book exercises, the pupil should be taught simple business forms, letter writing and how to keep simple accounts.

Geography.—The form and the motions of the earth. The chief definitions as contained in the authorized text-book: divisions of the land and the water; circles on the globe; political divisions; natural phenomena. Maps of America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Maps of Canada and Ontario, including the railway systems. The products and the commercial relations of Canada.

Grammar.—The sentence: its different forms. Words: their chief classes and inflections. Different grammatical values of the same word. The meanings of the chief grammatical terms. The grammatical values of phrases and of clauses. The nature of the clauses in easy compound and complex sentences. The government, the agreement, and the arrangement of words. The correction, with reasons therefor, of wrong forms of words and of false syntax. The parsing of easy sentences. The analysis of simple sentences.

Composition.—The nature and the construction of different kinds of sentences. The combination of separate statements into sentences. The nature and the construction of paragraphs. The combination of separate statements into paragraphs. Variety of expression, with the following classes of exercises:—Changing the voice of the verb; expanding a word or a phrase into a clause; contracting a clause into a word or a phrase; changing from direct into indirect narration, or the converse; transposition; changing the form of a sentence; expansion of given heads or hints into a composition; the contraction of passages; paraphrasing prose or easy poetry. The elements of punctuation. Short narratives or descriptions. Familiar letters.

History.—Outlines of English history; the outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario, and the Federal form of the Dominion government.*

Music.—As in authorized Music Course for Public Schools.

Fifth Class.

The programme for the Fifth Class embraces the following subjects:—Reading, Literature, Orthography and Orthöpy, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Music, Book-keeping, Algebra, Euclid, Physics, Botany, Hygiene, Drill, Calisthenics Moral and Religious Instruction. The course of study under each head is the same as that prescribed for Third Class Teachers. Trustees are recommended not to form a Fifth Class in the Public School in any city, town, or incorporated village, where a High School is situated.

* The examination will be on the outlines of English History, as heretofore, until a suitable text-book, adapted to the present regulations, has been provided by the Department.

General.

Hygiene.—This subject should be taught in the form of familiar lectures and should include temperance, the nature and effects of alcohol upon the system, the importance of cleanliness and a strict observance of the laws of health, dietetics, how to preserve the eyesight, teeth, etc., the dangers of exposure to cold and damp, how to play in order to promote physical culture, etc. At least one hour a week should be devoted to this subject.

Drill and Calisthenics.—The different extension movements prescribed in any text-book on the subject should be frequently practised, not only during recess but during school hours. Accuracy and promptness should characterize every movement. In addition, the boys should be formed into companies and taught the usual squad and company drill, and the girls should be exercised in calisthenics.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—No course of moral instruction is prescribed. The teacher is expected, however, by his personal example as well as by the exercise of his authority and by instruction, to imbue every pupil with respect for those moral obligations which underlie a well formed character. Respect for those in authority and for the aged, courtesy, true manliness, reverence, truthfulness, honesty, etc., can best be inculcated as the occasion arises for referring to them. The religious exercises of the school should be conducted without haste and with the utmost reverence and decorum.

Reviews and Recitations.—Every Friday forenoon should be devoted to a review of the week's work, and the afternoon to exercises tending to relieve the usual routine of the school-room, while promoting the mental and moral culture of the pupils. The teacher should encourage the pupils to prepare dialogues, readings, recitations and songs for the Friday afternoon school-sessions. He should also choose some topic for a familiar lecture, or read some literary selection, making such comments as are likely to promote a love of reading, and quicken the interest of the scholars in the work of the school. The girls should receive suitable instructions in plain sewing.

Agriculture.—In rural schools the subject of agriculture should occupy a prominent place, such points being considered as—the nature of the soil, how plants grow and what they feed upon, how farms are beautified and cultivated, the value of shade trees, what trees to plant and when to plant them, the relation of agriculture to other pursuits, the effect of climate on the pursuits of a people. Poetical selections on rural pursuits, talks on botany and natural history, should form part of the instruction of every Friday afternoon.

DUTIES OF PUPILS.

25. It shall be the duty of every pupil whose name is entered on the register of a Public School (1) to attend punctually and regularly

every day in the school term in which his name is so entered ; (2) to be neat and cleanly in his person and habits ; (3) to be diligent, truthful, honest, kind, courteous, respectful, and obedient ; (4) to conform to all the rules of the school.

26. Any pupil not present at the time prescribed for opening the school may be required to furnish forthwith a written excuse from his parent or guardian, or be denied admittance to the school for the day or half-day, at the discretion of the Principal.

27. Any pupil absenting himself from school, except on account of sickness, shall forfeit his standing in his class, or shall be liable to such other punishment as the teacher may lawfully inflict.

28. No pupil shall be allowed to leave school before the hour appointed for closing, except in case of sickness, or on the request, either oral or written, of the parent or guardian.

29. Any pupil, once admitted to school and duly registered, shall attend at the commencement of each term and continue in attendance regularly until its close, or until he is withdrawn by notice to the teacher to that effect ; and any pupil violating this rule shall not be entitled to continue in such school, or be admitted to any other, until such violation is certified by the parent or guardian to have been necessary and unavoidable.

30. Any pupil guilty of any of the following offences, viz.:—(a) persistent truancy ; (b) violent opposition to authority ; (c) the repetition of any offence after being warned ; (d) habitual and wilful neglect of duty ; (e) the use of profane or improper language ; (f) general bad conduct, injurious to the moral tone of the school ; (g) cutting, marring, destroying or defacing any part of the school property ; (h) writing any obscene words on the fences, water-closets, or any part of the school premises, may be suspended by the teacher for one month, or until such suspension is removed by assurance of better conduct, or by order of the Trustees.

31. Whenever any teacher suspends a pupil for any of the causes herein named, he shall at once notify the parents or guardians, and the Trustees thereof, stating the reasons for such suspension.

32. The parent or guardian of any pupil suspended may appeal to the Trustees against the action of the teacher, and the decision of the Trustees, or of a majority of them, shall be final.

33. Any pupil who shall be adjudged so refractory by the Trustees or by a majority of them, and by the teacher, that his presence in the school is deemed injurious to the other pupils, may be expelled, and no such pupil shall be readmitted to any school without the written consent of the Public School Inspector.

34. Pupils in cities, towns and villages shall attend such school or department as may be designated by the Trustees, and no transfer from one school or department to another shall be allowed without the consent of the Trustees and the Inspector.

35. No pupil who is affected with or exposed to any contagious disease, shall be permitted to attend school until he produces the certificate of a medical man that all danger from his mingling with the other pupils, or from his exposure to the disease, has passed away.

36. Any pupil absenting himself from an examination, or from any portion thereof, without permission of the teacher, shall not be admitted to any public school, except by authority of the Inspector, in writing; and the names of all such pupils shall be immediately reported by the teacher to their parents and the Trustees.

37. Pupils shall be responsible to the teacher for their conduct on the school premises, or in going to or returning from school, except when accompanied by their parents or guardians, or by some person appointed by them, or on their behalf.

38. No pupil shall be allowed to remain in school unless he is furnished with the books and requisites to be used by him in school, but it shall be lawful for the Trustees to supply him with such books and requisites.

39. No pupil shall have the right to attend school unless, and until, he has paid all the fees imposed by the Trustees for the current month or quarter, as the case may be, and for such books, stationery and other supplies as are authorized under the Public Schools Act.

40. Any school property or furniture injured or destroyed by a pupil, must be made good forthwith by the parent or guardian, under penalty of the suspension of the delinquent.

41. Every pupil entitled thereto shall, when he leaves or removes from a school, receive a certificate of good conduct and standing.

School Hours.

42. The school hours shall be from nine o'clock in the forenoon till four o'clock in the afternoon, unless the trustees by resolution prescribe a shorter period.

43. There shall be a recess of not less than ten minutes each forenoon and afternoon, and at least one hour shall be allowed for recreation during the middle of the school day.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

44. In every Public School in which more teachers than one are employed the head teacher shall be called the Principal and the other teachers Assistants.

45. The Principal shall prescribe (with the concurrence of the trustees) the duties of the Assistants, and shall be responsible for the organization, classification and discipline of the whole school.

46. It shall be the duty of every teacher in a Public School—

(1) To see that the school-house is ready for the reception of pupils at least fifteen minutes before the time prescribed for opening the school in the morning, and five minutes before the time for opening in the afternoon.

(2) To classify his pupils strictly according to the programme of studies prescribed by the Education Department, and to make no departure from such classification without the consent of the Trustees and the Inspector.

(3) To prepare a time-table to be posted in some conspicuous part of the room for the guidance of himself and pupils.

(4) To teach diligently and earnestly, according to the most approved methods, the various subjects set forth in the programme of studies prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

(5) To prevent the use by the pupils of unauthorized text-books.

(6) To make at the end of each school term or at such other time as may be approved by the Inspector, and subject to revision by him, such promotions from one class to another as he may deem expedient.

(7) To practise such discipline in his school as would be exercised by a kind, firm, and judicious parent; to reprove with tenderness and becoming deliberation; to aim at governing his pupils through their affections and reason rather than by force; to encourage them to cultivate kindly and affectionate feelings towards one another, respect for one another's rights, politeness in and out of school, honesty, truthfulness, the practice of correct habits and obedience to all persons in authority over them; and to discountenance quarrelling, cruelty to animals, and the use of profane and improper language.

(8) To give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the school-house; to make and enforce such rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and outbuildings in a neat and cleanly condition.

(9) To see that the school grounds, sheds, and water-closets are kept in proper order; that no damage is done to the furniture, fences, outbuildings, or other school property; to give notice in writing to the Trustees of any necessary repairs or supplies.

(10) To employ (unless otherwise provided for), at such compensation as may be fixed by the Trustees, a suitable person to make fires, sweep the rooms, dust the walls, seats, desks, and other furniture; but no assistant teacher or pupil shall be required to perform such duty unless regularly employed for that purpose as herein provided.

(11) To act as librarian of the school and keep such a record of the books as is prescribed by the regulations respecting libraries.

(12) To keep in the prescribed form a register of the daily attendance of the pupils.

(13) To make up all returns to the Inspector or the Education Department, as far as the information required can be supplied from the school register.

(14) To keep the visitors' book, and allow visitors free access to the same.

(15) To attend regularly the Teachers' Institutes held in his county, and to contribute from his experience and observation to their general usefulness.

(16) To give immediate notice to the Trustees of his absence from school through illness or other unavoidable cause.

Collections—Presents—Lost Time.

47. In no school shall collections be taken up or subscriptions received from the pupils, nor shall any bills or other advertisements be distributed by the teacher for any purpose whatever without the consent of the Trustees.

48. Except when severing his connection with the school, no teacher shall receive any presents from the pupils, nor shall he give any medal or prize to any pupil without the consent of the Trustees.

49. No teacher shall make up lost time by teaching on a holiday or during vacations, and any attendance during such time shall be disallowed by the Inspector.

INSPECTORS.

Qualifications.

50. Any person holding either (a) a first-class Provincial certificate, grade A, obtained at the Departmental Examinations, or (b) a degree in arts from any University in Ontario, with first-class honors in one or more of the recognized departments of examination in such University, and furnishing evidence of having taught successfully for five years, (of which at least three years must have been spent in a Public School) shall be eligible to be appointed a Public School Inspector.

County Inspector's Duties.

51. It shall be the duty of every County Inspector—

(1) *To visit each school* under his jurisdiction at least once in each term.

(2) *To spend half a day in each school.* Where a school has several departments, the Inspector should devote half a day to each department. When, however, from the character of the work done, an

Inspector thinks it would be in the interests of the school to extend his visit over the whole day, he should do so. The half day limit is the average time required for each visit.

(3) *To satisfy himself as to the progress made by the pupils from time to time.* This cannot be done without many memoranda of the standing of each class. It will therefore be necessary for the Inspector to make copious notes in regard to each recitation, showing the condition of each class and the proficiency attained in the several subjects of the curriculum. This part of the work should be thorough and searching; and the conclusions arrived at should be based on the Inspector's own observation.

(4) *To examine into the methods of instruction pursued by the teacher.* To do this the Inspector should require the teacher of the school to teach several lessons in his presence. In this way the teacher's methods can be observed and hints given for improvement should he evince any faults of method or of manner. Great attention should be paid to methods: the proper and logical presentation of a subject is so important that success is impossible without it.

(5) *To teach a few model lessons himself.* The proper method of teaching subjects that are found to be neglected or badly taught by the teacher should be exemplified by the Inspector. Here all the qualities which go to form the model teacher should be exercised. His methods of questioning and of receiving answers, of rousing the enthusiasm of the class, of securing attention, of reaching by apt illustration the judgment of the pupils, are all eagerly watched by the teacher and should serve both as a model and as a stimulus to him in the future.

(6) *To ascertain the nature of the discipline exercised by the teacher.* This no doubt will appear from the attention and diligence of the pupils, without special enquiry. The *manner* of the teacher will very soon indicate the nature of the discipline. It would be well, nevertheless, to ascertain whether corporal punishment is frequently resorted to, and if not, what are the punishments (if any) usually inflicted.

(7) *To examine the registers, maps, seats, and all the internal and external equipments of the school-house* (a) registers: he should see that the register is properly and neatly kept, and ascertain whether or not entries are made therein daily; (b) that the maps are suitable and well preserved; (c) that blackboards are in proper repair, and that crayons and brushes are fully supplied; (d) that the furniture is generally adequate; that proper attention is paid to the heating (e) and ventilation of the rooms; (f) that the fences and out-houses are in proper repair; (g) that the School Library is suitably cared for.

(8) *To report to Trustees in regard to such matters as require their attention.* This duty the Inspector should never neglect. The Trustees of a school expect to be informed and directed as to many matters coming under the cognizance of the Inspector, who is, in a certain sense, their

officer, and is appointed for the very purpose of aiding them in the discharge of their duties. His report, therefore, on the school should be full. Everything coming within the scope of the duties of the Trustees should be mentioned in detail, and in no case should the school grant be withheld, until they have had an opportunity of removing any defect to which their attention has been called.

(9) *To give such advice to teachers as may be deemed necessary.* This part of the Inspector's duty should be performed with tact and delicacy, and perfect frankness. Whatever defects in the teacher's manner, or in his discipline of the pupils, or methods of instruction are discovered during the inspection of the school, should be plainly pointed out. Wherever the Inspector has reason to believe that there is any defect in the organization of the school, or in its classification, or in attention on the part of the pupils, it should be referred to, and the proper remedy suggested. This, of course, should be done privately—not in the presence of the pupils.

(10) *To see that no unauthorized text-books are used in the school.* No books should be placed in the hands of the pupils, except those authorized for their use. Under the disguise of recommending certain works for "home study," many unauthorized text-books are introduced into the school. This should be prevented by the Inspector in the exercise of his authority as an officer of the Education Department.

(11) *To withhold the school grant in certain cases.* Before the school grant is withheld two things are necessary. (1) An opportunity should be afforded the Trustees to remedy the wrong complained of. (2) A full statement of the case should be sent to the Department, and the consent of the Minister of Education obtained. As the grant can be withheld for any violation of the School Act or Departmental Regulations, the power thus conferred should be exercised judiciously, and only when other remedies fail.

(12) *To divide the school grants.* Care should be taken to see that the semi-annual returns of the Trustees are properly added up, and if any doubt exists as to their accuracy they should be compared with the school register. When the division of the grant is made, as required by law, it will be sufficient for the Inspector to send a statement to the Township Treasurer of the amount due each school section, and at the same time to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of each Board of Trustees of the amount due their section. The Trustees can then give an order either to the teacher or to some other person to whom they desire to have the money paid, and on this order the Township Treasurer is authorized to pay the money.

(13) *To decide complaints made within twenty days in regard to the election of Trustees and other matters.* In discharging this duty the Inspector should remember that he is exercising judicial functions and should accordingly proceed with due deliberation. He has a right to withhold his decision until such evidence is produced as he may deem necessary in regard to the question at issue.

(14) *To grant, on examination, temporary certificates.* These certificates should only be granted (1) when petitioned for by a Board of Trustees, and only for the school over which such Board has jurisdiction; and (2) until the date of the next ensuing Departmental Examination; and (3) when it appears that a teacher holding a regular certificate is not available. The consent of the Minister is also necessary in every case.

(15) *To suspend a certificate* when he is fully satisfied that the teacher is incompetent or immoral, or has wilfully violated the school law or the regulations of the Education Department. In the final investigation by which such suspension is to be confirmed or set aside, the fullest opportunity should be afforded the teacher to vindicate himself. Judicial fairness should in this instance also characterize the conduct of the Inspector.

(16) *To visit the County Model School* at least twice in each term. It is very desirable that the Inspector should be present at the opening of the Model School and assist the Principal in its organization. He should also visit the school at least once during the term, and by his presence and counsel encourage the teachers in training in the pursuit of their studies

City Inspectors.

52. The Inspector of every city or town shall, as far as circumstances admit, be governed by the regulations respecting County Inspectors, and shall, in addition thereto, perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board of Trustees.

Powers of Inspector.

53. The Inspector, while officially visiting a school, has supreme authority in the school, and has the right to direct teachers and pupils in regard to any or all of the exercises of the school-room. He may either examine the classes himself or direct the teacher to do so. He is at liberty to give such advice to pupils or to the teacher as he may deem necessary. All his counsels, however, should be given in a spirit of kindness, and his authority should be exercised, not with a view to over-awe or intimidate, but to reform abuses, correct mistakes, and inspire confidence and respect. He should be courteous and considerate, and when reproof is necessary it should be tempered with gentleness and sympathy.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Conditions of Establishment.

54. Any County Council may by resolution recommend the establishment of one or more High schools within its jurisdiction, but such resolution shall take effect only when approved by the Education Department. In asking the concurrence of the Department, parties interested should furnish the Minister of Education with a statement, showing:—

- (1) A certified copy of the resolution adopted by the County Council.
- (2) The distances of the proposed High school from the nearest existing High schools.
- (3) The population of the town or village municipality in which it is proposed to establish the High school.
- (4) The value of taxable property in the High school district.
- (5) The description of the proposed High school building, as regards—
 - (a) Its situation; the extent of its site; size of play-ground; and extent of outside conveniences, etc.
 - (b) A simple plan of the building shewing the number of class-rooms; rooms for teacher; hat, cloak, map and book presses, etc.

55. A written guarantee must be given to the Department by the corporation in which the proposed High school is to be established:—

- (1) That a suitable building distinct from the Public school house will be provided;
- (2) That at least two competent teachers will be employed in the proposed High school;
- (3) That all sums necessary for the efficient support of such High school, not provided by the Legislative and county grants, will be raised by local assessment;
- (4) That the expenses incurred by the Education Department in making the necessary inspection for the purpose of reporting to the Minister of Education will be paid.

56. On receipt of this statement and the report of the High school Inspector to whom the matter may have been referred, the Minister of Education will make such recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor as he may deem expedient.

Accommodation.

57. In order to be entitled to any portion of the grant voted by the Legislature for High School purposes, the Trustees of every High School shall provide the following:—

- (a) A site of at least half an acre in extent, well fenced, well drained, planted with shade trees, and suitably provided with walks in front and rear.
- (b) A playground, and all other necessary provision for physical exercise.
- (c) A well, or other means for supplying pure drinking water.
- (d) Separate water-closets for the sexes, properly screened from observation.
- (e) A building large enough to provide ample accommodation for every

pupil in attendance, with all necessary provision for light, heat, and ventilation, and two entrances with covered porches.

(f) Suitable separate cloak-rooms for boys and girls, furniture, desks, maps, apparatus, black-boards and Library of reference.

(g) A Headmaster, and at least one assistant.

58. In case the High School Inspectors report that the equipment of any High School is insufficient, or that the grounds are too limited in area, or that the school building is inadequate for the accommodation of the pupils, or that the staff or any member thereof is incompetent, the Minister of Education will forthwith notify the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and on the neglect or refusal of the said Board to comply with the regulations herein contained within a reasonable time, then such High School shall forfeit all claims upon the legislative grant until such time as the regulations are complied with.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

59. Before any High school can be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute, the Trustees thereof shall furnish the Minister of Education with a statement, showing:—

(1) The name and literary standing of each master employed, and the subject or subjects of the High school curriculum which he is specially appointed to teach.

(2) The names of the assistants and other teachers occasionally employed, the nature of their duties and the number of their teaching hours per day.

(3) The number of pupils on the school register for each of the two terms next preceding the date of application.

(4) The value of the school property devoted to High school purposes.

(5) The amount expended the previous year in teachers' salaries and maintenance of the school respectively.

(6) The area of the High school site and a simple plan of the building, showing the number of rooms available for school purposes.

(7) A list of the apparatus used in the laboratory, and the cost of the same, the number and names of the maps and the number and names of volumes in the library, and the amount expended for library purposes.

(8) The size and equipments of the gymnasium, and the extent of the outside conveniences.

60. No High School shall hereafter be raised to the status of a Collegiate Institute without such a minimum equipment in the way of library, scientific apparatus, gymnasium, maps, charts and globes, as the maximum required for three or more master schools (not institutes) under regulation 112.

61. Any Collegiate Institute that fails to comply with the conditions prescribed herein for the status of a Collegiate Institute may, on the joint report of the High School Inspectors, be reduced to the rank of a High School, or deprived of the usual legislative grant, at the discretion of the Minister of Education.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

Where Held—Notice to Inspector.

62. At every High School and Collegiate Institute, and at such other places as may be approved by the Minister of Education, there shall be a semi-annual examination for the admission of pupils to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, in the subjects prescribed for the 4th class of Public Schools, excepting Music and Business forms and Book-keeping.

63. Persons proposing to write at a town or city forming a separate inspectoral division must notify the Inspector of such town or city. In all other cases notice must be sent to the County Inspector, and if more examinations than one are held in the County, the place at which the candidate proposes to write should be named.

64. Applications shall not be received by any Inspector later than the 1st day of June for the summer examination, nor later than the 1st day of December for the winter examination. Where a fee is imposed by the Board of Examiners, all applications must be accompanied by the amount of such fee.

65. The Inspector shall notify the Department not later than the 3rd day of June or the 3rd day of December (as the case may be) in each year, of the number of persons proposing to write at any High school or other place within his jurisdiction.

Presiding Examiner.

66. In cities or towns forming a separate inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall conduct the examination, and, in conjunction with the Board of Examiners for such city or town, shall read the papers and report to the Department.

67. In counties in which more High schools than one are situated, the Inspector for the county shall elect at which High school he will preside, and shall notify the Department of the choice he makes. In each of the other High schools the Principal of the High school shall preside.

68. In the case of examinations being held where there is no High school, the Inspector shall appoint a presiding Examiner, notice of which appointment shall be sent to the Department; but all such examinations shall be considered as held in affiliation with a High School to be named in such notice, and the Inspector within whose jurisdiction such examination is held shall be a member of the Board of Examiners.

69. Where, from the number of candidates or any other cause, additional presiding Examiners are required, the Inspector shall make such appointments as are necessary, but no person shall be eligible to be appointed presiding Examiner who has any pupils writing for admission at a High school where he is presiding.

70. Where more examinations than one are held in an Inspectoral division the papers will be sent by the Education Department to the Inspector, who shall be responsible for their delivery to the various presiding Examiners within his jurisdiction.

71. The parcel containing the examination papers shall not be opened till the morning of the examination day, nor shall any envelope containing the papers in any subject be opened until the time appointed in the timetable for the examination in such subject.

Duties of Examiners.

72. The presiding Examiner shall be in attendance at the place appointed for the examination at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the first subject, and shall see that the candidates are supplied with the necessary stationery, and seated so far apart as to afford reasonable security against copying.

73. He shall open the envelope containing the papers in each subject in full view of the candidates at the time prescribed, and shall place one paper on each candidate's desk.

74. He shall exercise proper vigilance over the candidates to prevent copying, and shall allow no candidate to communicate with another, nor permit any person, except a co-examiner, to enter the room during the examination.

75. He shall see that the candidates cease writing promptly at the proper time, fold and endorse their papers properly, and in every respect comply with the regulations herein contained.

Duties of Candidates.

76. Every candidate shall be in attendance at least fifteen minutes before the time fixed at which the examination is to begin, and shall occupy the seat allotted by the presiding Examiner. Any candidate desiring to move from his allotted place or to leave the room, shall first obtain permission from the presiding Examiner to do so. Any candidate leaving shall not return during the examination in the subject then in hand.

77. Every candidate shall write his answers on one side only of the paper and shall number each answer. He shall arrange the sheets numerically, according to the questions, and fold them once crosswise, endorsing them

with his name, the name of the subject, and the name of the place at which he is examined. No paper shall be returned to a candidate after being placed in the hands of the Examiner.

78. Any candidate who is found copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or who brings into the examination room any book, note, or paper having any reference to the subject on which he is writing, shall be required by the presiding Examiner to leave the room, and his papers, and the papers of all parties concerned, shall be cancelled.

79. Candidates for examination in Drawing must place their drawing books in the hands of the presiding Examiner on the morning of the first day of the examination. Every exercise must be certified by the teacher as being the candidate's own work, and should shew his progress during, at least, three months. Examiners should inspect the books, and return them to the candidates on the evening of the second day.

Reading and Valuing Papers.

80. At the close of the examination the presiding Examiner shall submit the answers of the candidates to the Board of Examiners, whose duty it shall be to make such arrangements as may be deemed most convenient for reading and valuing the same, and for reporting the results to the Education Department.

81. The papers of the different candidates shall, in order to secure uniformity in valuation, be so distributed, that the same Examiner shall read and value the answers in the same subject throughout.

Marks to be Assigned.

82. In reading the papers the Examiners shall be guided by the following schedule of values :—

Reading, 50 marks ; Drawing, 50 ; Neatness, 35 ; Writing, 20 ; Orthography and Orthoëpy, 50 ; Literature, 100 ; Arithmetic, 100 ; Grammar, 100 ; Geography, 75 ; Composition, 100 ; History, 75.

83. The marks for Neatness shall be divided equally among the last seven subjects, and shall be added to the values herein assigned to those subjects. Of the marks for Drawing, 25 will be assigned to the paper on that subject, and a maximum of 25 may be awarded as the result of the inspection of the candidate's drawing book. In examining Reading, special attention should be paid to Pronunciation, Emphasis, Inflection and Pause. One mark shall be deducted for each misspelt word wherever it occurs.

84. In every case, the marks shall be distinctly written on the face of each answer. The special marks for Neatness and the marks to be deducted for bad spelling are to be distinctly and separately marked on the candidates' papers in which such marks are allowable.

85. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject (neatness included), and one half of the aggregate may be admitted to a High School by the Board of Examiners, subject to the approval of the Education Department. On receipt of such approval the Board of Examiners shall issue a certificate of admission to each successful candidate.

86. In the case of candidates who fail in reaching the standard above prescribed, but who, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, should be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Education Department, the Report of the Board should show on what special grounds such recommendation is based.

87. The report of the Examiners, shewing the marks awarded and by whom each set of the papers was read, together with the answers of the candidates, shall be transmitted by the Inspector to the Education Department (charges prepaid) within ten days after the close of the examination.

88. Any candidate may, within one month after the result of the examination has been announced, appeal to the Education Department for a re-reading of his examination papers, providing the grounds of such appeal are specifically stated, and the sum of two dollars deposited with the Department.

Fees of Examiners.

89. Every Examiner presiding or reading and valuing papers shall be entitled to be paid the sum of four dollars for each day during which he is so engaged. Where, however, the County Council agrees to pay the sum of seventy-five cents per candidate, the Board of Examiners shall by resolution determine what sum shall be paid each Examiner.

90. All accounts for stationery, express charges, postage, attendance, presiding, reading and valuing papers, or for any other purpose connected with the examination, shall be certified by at least one Inspector, and shall be forthwith paid as provided in section 42 of the High Schools Act.

91. The Board of Examiners for each High School may at its discretion require each candidate to pay a fee not exceeding one dollar.

School Hours in High Schools.

92. Every High School and Collegiate Institute shall open each school day not later than nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall close not later than four o'clock in the afternoon. Such intervals for recreation during the day shall be allowed as the Trustees may deem expedient.

Courses of Study.

93. Pupils, on entering the High School, shall pursue one or other of the following Courses:—(a) That prescribed for a High School Commercial

Course. (b) That prescribed for Matriculation into any of the Universities of Ontario, or for the Preliminary Examination of any of the learned professions. (c) That prescribed for a Teacher's Non-professional Certificate. Special Classes for the study of Agricultural Chemistry may be established by the Trustees, with the concurrence of the Head Master.

94. Any High School pupil may take, in addition to the subjects in the course selected, such subjects in any of the other courses as may be agreed upon by his parent or guardian and the Head Master of the High School; but no subject not mentioned in the High School Course of Study shall be taken up by any pupil without the consent of the Education Department.

95. In classifying his pupils, the Head Master shall be guided by the capabilities of his pupils and the circumstances of the school. The Head Master is not restricted in the sub-division of Forms, but he shall make at least two sub-divisions in Form I.

96. It shall be the duty of the Head Master to prescribe the number of pupils in each Form, the division of subjects among his assistants, and the order in which each subject shall be taken up by the pupils—whether or not all the subjects in the Course of Study shall be taught concurrently; also, to make such promotions from one Form to another as he may deem expedient; and generally so to limit the sub-divisions of each Form as will best promote the interests of his pupils.

97. In every High School and Collegiate Institute, Vocal Music should be taught, as well as the theory thereof; Chemistry and Physics should be taught experimentally, and Botany practically; and it shall be the duty of the High School Inspectors to report specially those schools in which this recommendation is not observed. Gymnastics, Drill and Calisthenics shall also form part of the obligatory course.

98. The following subjects, as herein limited, shall constitute the Course of Study in the different Forms:—

Form I.

1. *Reading (oral) and Principles of.*—A general knowledge of the principles of elocution; reading with proper expression, emphasis, inflection, and force.

2. *Orthography and Orthoëpy.*—The pronunciation the syllabication, and the spelling from dictation, of passages from any English author, and the spelling of all non-technical English words.

3. *English Grammar.*—Etymology and Syntax; exercises.

4. *Composition.*—The framing of sentences and paragraphs; familiar and business letters; paraphrasing; synonyms; correction of errors; themes based on the prose literature prescribed for this Form.

5. *Literature*.—The critical reading of such works as may be prescribed by the Education Department from time to time.

6. *History*.—The leading events of Canadian and English History.

7. *Geography*.—Political, physical, and mathematical Geography. Map Geography generally; Canada and the British Empire more particularly.

8. *Arithmetic and Mensuration*.—Arithmetic in theory and practice; areas of rectilinear figures, and volumes of right parallelepipeds and prisms; the circle, sphere, cylinder, and cone; Mental Arithmetic.

9. *Algebra*.—Elementary rules; factoring; greatest common measure; least common multiple; fractions; simple equations of one, two, and three unknown quantities; simple problems.

10. *Euclid*.—Book I., with easy problems.

12. *Physics*.—The elements of Physics, as treated in Huxley's Introductory Science Primer and Balfour Stewart's Science Primer.

14. *Botany*.—The elements of structural Botany, including systematic examinations of common plants selected to show variety of structure in the different organs; true nature of the parts of the flower; various forms of roots, structure and uses, how distinguished from underground stems; various forms of stems, bulbs and tubers, herbs, shrubs and trees; nature and position of buds; forms and disposition of foliage leaves; kinds of inflorescence, special forms of flower-leaves, morphology of the calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil; modifications of the flower due to adhesion, cohesion, and suppression of parts; classification of fruits; the seed and its parts; germination; the vegetable cell; protoplasm; chlorophyll; formation of new cells; various kinds of tissues; intercellular spaces; structure of leaves; exogenous and endogenous growth; food of plants; reproduction in flowering plants; nature of the pollen-grain; fertilization of the ovule; reproduction in ferns; the spore. Outlines of classification; examination and classification of common plants belonging to the following natural orders:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Malvaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Labiatae, Coniferae, Araceæ, Liliaceæ, Triliaceæ, Iridaceæ, Gramineæ; the characters and general properties of these orders.

15. *Latin*.—The Elementary Latin Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

16. *Greek*.—The Elementary Greek Book.

17. *French*.—The Elementary French Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

18. *German*.—The Elementary German Book, grammar, composition, and the texts prescribed from time to time by the Education Department.

19. *Writing*.

20. *Book-keeping*.—Single and double entry; commercial forms; general business transactions.

21. *Drawing*.—Freehand; practical Geometry; perspective; industrial designs.

22. *Music*.—Vocal and Theoretical.

Form II.

1. *Reading*.—Course for Form I. continued.

2. *Orthography and Orthoëpy*.—Course for Form I. continued.

3. *English Grammar*.—Course for Form I. continued. (As prescribed for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.)

4. *Composition*.—Course for Form I. continued.

5. *Literature*.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for the Pass Matriculation Examination of the University of Toronto.

6. *English History* (including Colonial History).—From William III. to George III., inclusive. Roman history from the commencement of the second Punic War to the death of Augustus. Greek history from the Persian to the Peloponnesian Wars, both inclusive (University Pass).

7. *Geography, Modern*.—North America and Europe. *Ancient*.—Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor (University Pass).

8. *Arithmetic*.—Course for Form I. continued (University Pass).

9. *Algebra*.—To the end of Quadratics (University Pass).

10. *Geometry*.—Euclid books I., II., III.; easy deductions (University Pass).

12. *Physics*.—Definitions of velocity, acceleration, mass, momentum, force, moment, couple, energy, work, centre of inertia, statement of Newton's Laws of Motion, composition and resolution of forces, condition for equilibrium of forces in one plane. Definition of a fluid, fluid pressure at a point, transmission of fluid pressure, resultant fluid pressure, specific gravity, Boyle's Law, the barometer, air-pump, water-pump, siphon (University Matriculation Examination).

13. *Chemistry*.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry (chaps. I to XVI, inclusive).*

14. *Botany*.—Course in Form I. continued.

15. *Latin*.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Pass Matriculation into the University of Toronto.

16. *Greek* " " " " " " " " " "

17. *French* " " " " " " " " " "

18. *German* " " " " " " " " " "

* The text-book in Chemistry is intended to show teachers how the course is limited. It is not a text-book for pupils.

19. *Writing*.—Course for Form I. continued.
20. *Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions*.—Course for Form I. continued.
21. *Drawing*.—Course for Form I. continued.
22. *Music*.— “ “ “
23. *Precis-writing and Indexing*.
24. *Phonography* (optional).

Form III.

3. *English Grammar*.—Course for Form II. continued.
4. *Composition*. “ “ “ “ “ “
5. *Literature*.—The critical study of the texts prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University, Toronto.
6. *History*.—English history under the Houses of Tudor and Stuart.
7. *Geography*.—The British Empire, including the colonies (Honor Matriculation University).
9. *Algebra*.—To the end of Binomial Theorem (Honor Matriculation University).
- 10.—*Geometry*.—Euclid, Books I, to IV. inclusive, Book VI. and definition of Book V. (Honor Matriculation University).
11. *Trigonometry*.—(Honor Matriculation University) The solution of Triangles.
13. *Chemistry*.—Reynolds' Experimental Chemistry chaps. I. to XXVI. inclusive. (University Matriculation Examination.)
14. *Botany*.—The structure and classification of Canadian flowering plants. (University Matriculation Examination).
15. *Latin*.—Examination subjects as prescribed from time to time for Honor Matriculation into the University of Toronto.
16. *Greek* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
17. *French* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
18. *German* “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

Form IV.

99. The subjects for study in Form IV. shall be those now prescribed by the University of Toronto for Senior Matriculation, Pass and Honors. As far as possible, the classes shall be the same as those in Forms II. and III.

Commercial Course.

100. Candidates for a diploma in the Commercial Course will be examined at the same time and place, and on the same papers as candidates for second class non-professional certificates.

Graduation Diploma.

101. Any Pupil who passes the Departmental or the University examination in any of the courses herein prescribed for Forms II., III. or IV., in High Schools, shall be entitled to a Graduation Diploma signed by the Minister of Education and the Head Master of the High School at which such course was completed.

Certificates of Attendance and Character.

102. In addition to passing the prescribed examination, each candidate for a Graduation Diploma shall submit to the Education Department, through the Head Master, the following documents:—(1) A certificate from the Head Master that the candidate is a High School pupil who has attended for at least one year. (2) A certificate of character signed by the Head Master.

Presentation of Diplomas.

103. Commencement Exercises should be held in each High School or Collegiate Institute, at a suitable time during the Autumn term of each year, at which the Graduation Diplomas may be presented to the successful candidates.

Duties of Teachers and Pupils.

104. The regulations respecting the duties of teachers and pupils in High Schools shall be the same as those affecting teachers and pupils in Public Schools, except as herein otherwise provided.

Qualifications of Head Masters and Assistants.

105. The qualifications for the Headmastership of a High School or Collegiate Institute shall be (a) a degree in Arts obtained after a regular course of study from any chartered university in the British Dominions, and (b) one year's successful teaching either as assistant master in a High School or in a College or a Private School.

106. After the first day of July, 1885, no one shall be deemed qualified for the position of High School Assistant unless he hold a First Class Professional Public School Certificate; or unless he be a Graduate in Arts (as above), or an Undergraduate in Arts of at least two years' standing, who has obtained a professional certificate at a Training Institute.

107. Any teacher who is not qualified as above, but who, on the first day of July, 1885, is employed as an Assistant in a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall be deemed a legally qualified Assistant for such High School, but for no other.

INSPECTION.

108. It shall be the duty of each High School Inspector to visit the High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in the section of the Province assigned to him, at least once in each year; to spend not less than one day in each school having two or three masters; and in schools with four or over four masters, to spend two or more days, as the interests of the school may require.

109. At each visit he shall ascertain by means of an oral or a written examination the standing of the pupils in the departments of English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Science; and shall also make enquiry and examination, in such manner as he may think proper, into the efficiency of the staff, the equipment of the school, and all matters affecting the health and comfort of the pupils.

110. He shall report to the Department, one week after his inspection, the result of his observations and enquiry on a form prescribed for that purpose, and in the case of a Collegiate Institute he shall make a special report based on the regulations under which Collegiate Institutes are established, setting forth in detail any departure from the said regulations.

111. No High School Inspector shall, during his incumbency, hold any other office or perform any other duties than those assigned to or prescribed for him, without the permission of the Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT.

112. On and after the first of July, 1886, the Annual Legislative Grants to High Schools and Collegiate Institutes shall be distributed on the following basis, so far as the annual appropriation made by the Legislature will admit thereof, namely:—

I.—Two Masters' Schools.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (a) Fixed grant | \$400 00 |
| (b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—20% on salaries over \$1,500 00, .. | |
| <i>max.</i> | 100 00 |
| (c) Grant on total amount invested in equipment:—10% of expenditure [detailed by the High School Boards to the Education Department (in a form to be provided) and <i>annually</i> certified and approved by the High School Inspectors] on the following bases, the maximum recognized expenditure on each being also as follows:— | |

(1) Library of reference	\$275 00	
(2) Scientific apparatus, physical and chemical (not including chemicals)	275 00	
(3) Gymnasium and equipment ..	250 00	
(4) Charts, maps, and globes	100 00	
	<i>max.</i>	90 00
(d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises:—		
(1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school- building.*		
(2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap- rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*		
	<i>max.</i>	90 00
(e) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.		

II.—Three or more Masters' Schools (not Institutes).

(a) Fixed grant	\$400 00	
(b) Grant on annual expenditure for teachers' salaries:—		
(1) Twenty % on salaries over \$1,500 00 <i>max.</i>	100 00	
(2) Twenty-five % " " \$2,000 00 "	500 00	
(c) Grant on total amount invested in equip- ment:—10% of expenditure [detailed by the High Boards to the Education Depart- ment (in a form to be provided) and <i>annually</i> certified and approved by the High School Inspectors] on the following bases, the maximum recognized expendi- ture in each being also as follows:—		
(1) Library of reference	\$450 00	
(2) Scientific apparatus, physical and chemical (not including chemicals)	450 00	
(3) Gymnasium and equipment ..	325 00	
(4) Charts, maps, and globes	125 00	
	<i>max.</i>	135 00
(d) Grant on condition and suitability of school premises:—		

* A maximum will be determined, and classes recognized, under each sub-head.

- (1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school-building.*
- (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*
- max. 135 00
- (e) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.

III.—Collegiate Institutes.

- (a) Fixed grant..... \$400 00
- (b) Grant on expenditure for teachers' salaries:—
- (1) Twenty % on salaries over \$1,500 00 max. 100 00
- (2) Twenty-five % " " 2,000 00 " 500 00
- (3) Twenty % " " 4,000 00 " 500 00
- (c) Grant on condition and suitability of school-premises :—
- (1) Water-closets, water supply, school grounds, and external appearance of school-building.*
- (2) Class-rooms, halls, waiting-rooms, cap-rooms, teachers' private-rooms, desks, blackboards, lighting, heating, and ventilation.*
- max. 180 00
- (d) Grant on average attendance, being 50c. per unit.
- (e) Special grant, based partly on equipment and partly on qualifications of staff 250 00

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

113. The County Board of Examiners for each county or group of counties shall set apart at least one Public School as a Model School for

* A maximum will be determined, and classes recognized, under each sub-head.

the professional training of Third Class Teachers, subject to the approval of the Education Department.

114. In order to entitle a Public School to be ranked and used for Model School purposes, the following conditions must be complied with:—

(1) The Principal must hold a First Class Provincial Certificate and have at least three years' experience as a Public School teacher.

(2) There must be at least three assistants holding Second Class Provincial Certificates.

(3) The equipment of the school must be equal to that required by the regulations for the fourth class of a Public School.

(4) A room for Model School purposes, in addition to the accommodation required for the Public School, must be provided, either in the same building or elsewhere.

(5) An assistant must be employed to relieve the Principal of Public School work during at least half the day while the Model School is in session.

115. The teachers in training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole Model School term, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Chairman of the County Board of Examiners.

116. The Principal shall report at the close of the session the status of each teacher in training, as shown by the daily register.

117. The teachers in training shall be subjected to an examination in practical teaching at the close of the session, and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Department.

118. In any county where there are two or more Model Schools the County Board shall distribute the students equally among the different schools, and in cases where there may be a deficiency of room in any Model School to accommodate all the students, the County Board may give the preference of admission to such as have gained the highest number of marks at the non-professional examination.

119. Boards of Trustees may impose a fee of not more than five dollars on each teacher in training, and in addition thereto the County Board of Examiners may impose a fee not exceeding two dollars per student as an examination fee in lieu of the amount chargeable against the county for conducting the professional examination.

120. There shall be one session of thirteen weeks in each Model School during the year, beginning on the second Tuesday in September.

121. Each Model School shall be visited at least once during the session by the Departmental Inspector.

Course of Study.

122. The course of study in County Model Schools shall embrace the following:—

(1) *Principles of Education.*—School organization, management, discipline, methods of instruction, and practice in teaching.

(2) *Practical Teaching.*—Such practice in teaching as will cultivate correct methods of presenting subjects to a class and develop the art of school government.

(3) *Physiology and Hygiene.*—(a)—Laws of health, temperance, cleanliness, hours for study, rest, recreation, and sleep. (b)—Heating and ventilation of the school-room. (c)—Functions of the brain, eye, stomach, heart and lungs.

(4) *Music, Drawing and Calisthenics.*—As prescribed for the Fourth Class of Public Schools.

(5) *Review of Non-Professional Work.*—A review of the principal subjects in the Public School curriculum, such as composition, grammar, arithmetic and literature.

(6) *School Law.*—A knowledge of school law, so far as it relates to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Text Books.

123. Every teacher in training shall supply himself with the following text books:—1. A complete set of all the text books prescribed for use in the first four classes of a Public School. 2. Baldwin's Art of School Management. 3. Oscar Browning's Educational Theories.

Final Examination.

124. At the close of the term an examination shall be held by the County Board of Examiners, who shall also determine the minimum marks of each candidate, subject to an appeal to the Education Department. The results of this examination, together with the report of the the Principal, will determine the final standing of each student. Although music and drill are optional the Board of Examiners should see that due credit is given for attainments in these subjects. The final examination shall be conducted on the following subjects:

	Marks.
Education (theory)	100
Education (methods)	100
Practical teaching	100
Physiology and Hygiene	100
School Law and Regulations	50
Drawing	50
Music (optional)	50
Drill and Calisthenics (optional)	50

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

125. In each county or inspectoral division, a Teachers' Institute shall be formed, the object of which shall be to read papers and discuss matters having a practical bearing on the daily work of the schoolroom.

126. The officers of the Institute shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer. There shall also be a management committee of five. The officers of the Institute and the management committee shall be elected annually.

127. There shall be at least one meeting of the Institute each year, extending over two or more days, to be called the annual meeting, for the election of officers and the discussion of such matters as may be submitted by the management committee.

128. The session of the annual meeting on the first day shall be from 10 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; on the second day from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

129. The time and place for holding the annual meeting and the programme for the same, will be arranged by the Education Department on consultation with the Inspector or Inspectors of the county or divisional Institute. A copy of the programme should be sent to every teacher in the county or inspectoral division, at least one month before the time of the meeting. All questions and discussions foreign to the Teachers' work should be avoided.

130. A portion of the afternoon of the second day should be set apart for discussing such matters as affect the relations between the Teacher and the Trustees, of which special notice should be given to every Board of Trustees in the county or inspectoral division.

131. Another meeting, arrangements for which should be made at the annual meeting of the Institute, for the county or inspectoral division, may be held during the year; or in lieu thereof a series of Township Institutes may be held in the townships or union of townships in the county.

132. It shall be the duty of every teacher to attend continuously all the meetings of the Institute held in his county or inspectoral division

(two days in each half year so spent to be counted as visiting days), and in the event of his inability so to attend, he shall report to his Inspector, giving reasons for his absence.

133. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to furnish the secretary of the Institute with a list of the teachers in his county or inspectoral division. From this list the roll shall be called at the opening of each session. He shall also report to the Department on the form prescribed.

134. The following order of business is recommended.

First Day.

1. Opening.
2. Appointment of committees.
3. Business.
4. Reading and discussion of papers.
5. Lecture in the evening by the Departmental Director of Teachers Institutes.

Second Day.

1. Opening.
2. Receiving report of Committees.
3. Business.
4. Reading and discussion of papers.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Closing.

135. The Departmental Director of Teachers' Institutes shall attend the annual meeting of each Institute, and shall discuss at least three subjects on the programme, and deliver a public lecture on the evening of the first day.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

General.

136. There shall be two sessions of the Provincial Normal Schools in each year:—The first, opening on the third Tuesday in January, and closing on the third Friday in June; the second, opening on the third Tuesday in August, and closing not later than the twenty-second of December.

137. The hours of daily work shall be from 9 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The daily sessions shall be opened and closed as prescribed in the Regulations for Public Schools.

138. The students shall lodge and board at such houses only as are approved by the Principal; and shall not be out of their boarding-house

after 9.30 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen shall not board at the same house. Communication of every kind between the sexes is strictly prohibited.

Duties of the Principal.

139. The Principal shall be responsible for the discipline, classification and organization of the Normal School students; he shall prescribe the duties of the Masters, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education; he shall cause such examinations to be held from time to time as may be deemed necessary, and keep a record of the same; he shall give such directions to the officers of the Normal School as will secure the efficiency of the service.

Duties of the Masters.

140. The Masters shall be responsible to the Principal for the order, discipline, and general progress of their classes; they shall report monthly to the Principal the standing of each student in the subjects of their departments, and, daily, the absence of any student from their classes.

Duties of Students.

141. Every student shall attend regularly and punctually all the classes during the term; he shall conduct himself with becoming courtesy towards his teachers and fellow-students; he shall make reparation for all damage caused by him to furniture or other property belonging to the school, and he shall submit to such discipline as may be required by the Principal or Masters of the Normal School.

Course of Study.

142. The course of study in the Normal Schools shall embrace the history, science and art of education, school organization and management, school hygiene, practical English and English literature, natural science, mathematics, drawing and writing, music, drill and calisthenics, as defined in the Syllabus of Lectures prescribed by the Education Department.

Practical Teaching.

143. Every student shall be required to conduct classes in the Model School, and to teach such subjects as he may be directed, under the supervision of the teachers of the Normal and Model School.

Examinations.

144. At the close of each term an Examination shall be held by Examiners appointed by the Minister of Education. The results of this Examination and of the Examinations held during the term, together with the Reports of the Principal and Masters of the Normal School, and the Teachers of the Model School, shall determine the final standing of each student. A minimum of forty per cent. of the marks obtainable in each

subject and 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks shall be required to entitle the student to a certificate.

Subjects for Final Examination.

SUBJECT.	TIME.	MARKS ALLOWED.
History of Education	1 hour.	100
Science of Education	"	150
Principles and Practice of Education	"	150
School Organization and School Management	"	150
English Literature	"	100
Practical English	"	100
Hygiene	"	100
Chemistry	"	100
Physics	"	100
Botany	"	100
Zoology	"	100
Drawing	"	100
Writing	"	100
Music	"	100
Calisthenics	"	100
Drill	"	100
Language Lessons, Grammar, etc.	"	150
Reading	"	100
Arithmetic	"	150
Algebra	"	100
Practical Teaching in Model School	"	500

Model School.

145. The Masters of the Model School, shall act under the direction of the Principal of the Normal School, and shall be responsible to him for the order, discipline and progress of the pupils attending the Model School.

146. The terms of the Model Schools shall correspond to those in High Schools, and, except to fill up vacancies, pupils shall be admitted only at the beginning of a term.

147. The Regulations respecting pupils in Public and High Schools shall apply to the pupils of the Model School, subject to such variations as may be approved by the Minister of Education on the report of the Principal.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

148. In every county there shall be a Board of Examiners for examining candidates for Third Class Professional Certificates, and for such other purposes as are prescribed in the Public School Act, consisting of the Inspector or Inspectors of the County, and the Inspector of any city or

town within the territorial limits of the county, and two other persons appointed by the County Council.

149. Any person having three years' experience as a teacher in a Public or High School, and who holds (a) a First Class Provincial Certificate, or (b) a Degree in Arts from any chartered University in the Province of Ontario, or (c) a Certificate as Head Master of a High School, shall be eligible to be appointed a member of a County Board of Examiners.

150. The Board shall be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, and accurate minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose.

151. The Chairman shall call meetings of the Board for the transaction of such business as may lawfully be brought before it; he shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in his absence the other members of the Board may elect a Chairman.

152. The County Board of Examiners shall—

(a) Investigate all appeals against the action of any Inspector within their jurisdiction who suspends a teacher's certificate, and, where such suspension refers to a Third Class certificate, they shall confirm or set aside such appeal, but in the case of a First or Second Class certificate, they shall report to the Minister of Education;

(b) Conduct the professional examination of the Third Class teachers at the close of the Model School term, and award certificates valid for three years, and report the result to the Education Department;

(c) Exercise a general supervision over the County Model School and make recommendations in regard to its location, continuance or improvement, as they may deem expedient.

153. Where the County Council appoints two members to conduct examinations in French or German, as provided in section 170 of the Public School Act, such additional persons shall be members of the Board for all purposes prescribed in the said School Act and in the regulations herein set forth.

154. In preparing examination papers for candidates who write in the French or German language, the standard prescribed for entrance to High Schools shall, as near as possible, be adopted by the examiners.

155. In addition to the examination conducted in the French or German language every candidate for a teacher's certificate shall be required to pass such examinations in English Grammar and in translation from French or German into English as may be required by the Board of Examiners.

156. A fee not exceeding two dollars may be imposed by the County Board of Examiners on each candidate at the professional examination, in lieu of the allowances prescribed in section 171 of the Public School Act.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

157. Certificates to teach a Public School shall rank as of the First, Second or Third Class; those of the First Class shall be sub-divided into grades A, B, and C; those of the Second and Third Class shall be each of one grade only. Third Class Certificates shall be valid for three years.

158. There shall be two examinations for granting certificates, one for testing the literary attainments of the candidates, to be known as the non-professional examination; the other at a County Model School for Third Class teachers;—at a Provincial Normal School for Second Class teachers;—and at a Training Institute for First Class Teachers, to be known as the Professional Examination for each class respectively.

159. The holder of the Ontario Art School Certificate, grade B, will be exempted from the examination herein prescribed in Drawing for Non-Professional Certificates of every class and grade.

Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

160. Candidates for a Third Class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form I. of the High School Course of Study, viz:—Nos. 1-10, 19, 20 and 21, with an option between 15, 17, 18, and group 12 and 14.

161. When a Third Class certificate has expired, the holder thereof may, on passing the Departmental examination, obtain a renewal of the same for a period of three years, subject to attendance at a County Model School, at the discretion of the County Board of Examiners.

162. In the case of such applicants for a renewal of Third Class Certificates as take the minimum number of marks in each subject, but fail in the aggregate, a bonus not exceeding 200 marks for efficiency and aptitude in teaching may be allowed on the report and at the discretion of the County Inspector.

163. A holder of a Third Class Certificate who passes the Non-Professional examination for any certificate of a higher grade shall, on application to the County Board of Examiners, and on proof of his efficiency as a teacher, be entitled to have such Third Class Certificate extended, by endorsement, for a period not exceeding three years from the date of such examination, but no certificate shall be extended for a longer period than three years without re-examination.

164. In case of an emergency, such as a scarcity of teachers, or for any other special cause, Third Class Certificates may be extended by the Minister of Education, on the joint request of any Board of Trustees and the County Inspector; but all such extensions shall be limited to the school on whose behalf the request is made.

165. A temporary certificate may be given by the County Inspector under the conditions stated in regulation 51 (14).

Second Class Non-Professional Certificates.

166. Candidates for a Second Class Non-Professional Teachers' Certificate will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form II. of the High School Course of Study, excepting Ancient History and Geography, viz.:—Nos. 1-10, 13, 21, with an option between 15, 17, 18, group 12 and 14, and group 19, 20, and 23. Candidates who do not take the commercial option for Second Class, shall pass the Third Class Non-Professional examination in Nos. 19 and 20.

First Class Non-Professional Certificates—Grade C.

167. Candidates for a First Class Non-Professional Certificate Grade C will be examined in the following subjects as prescribed for Form III. of the High School Course, viz.:—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 of Form III., and also 12 of Form II. At the examination in Botany, candidates will be expected to describe and classify a submitted specimen of a Canadian flowering plant. Only such candidates as pass the Second Class Non-Professional examination will be eligible to write for First "C," but both examinations may be taken the same year.

168. Candidates who, in addition to the Departmental Second Class Non-professional examination, have passed the junior matriculation examination of Toronto University with first class honors in Mathematics, English, and History and Geography, or an equivalent examination in any of the chartered Universities of Ontario, shall be awarded a First C Non-professional certificate without further examination.

Grades A and B.—Non-Professional.

169. Candidates for a Departmental Certificate, Grade A or B, taking the Departmental examinations, shall not be eligible to write for this grade until they have first passed the examination required for Grade C, but nothing herein contained shall prevent a candidate from writing at both examinations the same year. A candidate for Grade A or B will be allowed an option between English and Mathematics.

170. Graduates in Arts who have proceeded regularly to their degree, and who, at their final examination, have taken First or Second Class Honors in one of the departments of Science, Classics, Mathematics or Modern Languages, or in the department of Mental and Moral Science and Civil

Polity, shall, on application to the Education Department, receive a First Class Non-Professional Certificate, grade A or B, according as the Honors were First or Second Class.

171. Non-Professional examinations for First Class Certificates, Grade A or B, shall be limited as follows:—

Department of English.

Composition.—History and Etymology of the English Language Rhetorical Forms; Prosody.

Books of Reference; Earle's Philology of the English Tongue; Abbot and Seeley's English for English People; Bain's Composition and Rhetoric, or Hill's Rhetoric; Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

Literature:

1. History of English Literature, from Chaucer to the end of the reign of James I. Books of Reference: Craik's History of the English Literature and Language, or Arnold's Literature, English Edition; Marsh's English Language and Literature, Lectures VI. to XI. inclusive.

2. Specified works of standard authors as prescribed from time to time by the Department.

History:

Greece.—The Persian to the Peloponnesian War inclusive.—Cox's History of Greece (unabridged).

Rome.—From the beginning of the Second Punic War to the death of Julius Cæsar.—Mommsen's History of Rome.

England.—The Tudor and Stuart Periods, as presented in Green's Short History of the English People, Macaulay's History of England (or Franck Bright's History of England, Second Volume), and Hallam's Constitutional History.

Canada—Parkman's Old Regime in Canada and Wolfe and Montcalm.

Geography:

So much Ancient Geography as is necessary for the proper understanding of the portions of the Histories of Greece and Rome prescribed.

Department of Mathematics.

Algebra.—Symmetry, Binomial Theorem, Multinomial Theorem, Exponential and Logarithmic Series, Interest and Annuities, Indeterminate Coefficients; Partial Fractions, Series (Convergency and Divergency,

Reversion, Summation), Inequalities, Determinants as far as in Gross, Reduction and Resolution of Equations of first four Degrees and of Binomial Equations, Relations between Roots and Coefficients of Equations, Indeterminate Equations, Problems.

Analytical Plane Geometry.—The Point (including Transformation of Co-ordinates), the Right Line, the Circle, the Parabola, the Ellipse, the Hyperbola, the General Equation of the Second Degree, Abridged Notation.

Trigonometry.—Trigonometrical Equations, Solution of Triangles, Measurement of Heights and Distances; Inscribed, Circumscribed, and Escribed Circles of a Triangle; Quadrilaterals, Description of Vernier and Theodolite, Trigonometrical and Logarithmic Tables, Demoiivre's Theorem.

Statics.—Equilibrium of Forces acting in one plane; Parallelogram of Forces, Parallel Forces, Moments, Couples, Centre of Gravity, Virtual Work, Machines, Friction, Experimental Verifications.

Dynamics.—Measurement of Velocities and of Acceleration, Laws of Motion, Energy, Momentum, Uniform and Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Falling Bodies, Moments of Inertia, Uniform Circular Motion, Projectiles in Vacuo, Collisions, Simple Pendulum, Experimental Verifications.

Elementary Geometrical Optics.—Reflection and Refraction of Light at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, including Prisms and Lenses (aberration not considered); the Eye; Construction and use of the more simple Instruments.

The following books are recommended for reference in addition to those prescribed for grade C:—

Algebra.—Gross & Todhunter.

Analytical Geometry.—Vyvyan and C. Smith. Refer to Salmon.

Trigonometry.—Hamblin Smith; Refer to Colenso or Todhunter.

Dynamics.—Garnet, or Gross's Kinematics and Kinetics.

Geometrical Optics.—Aldis.

Valuation of Subjects for First, C, Second and Third Class Non-Professional Certificates.

172. The values of the different subjects in which candidates for Non-Professional Certificates will be examined, shall be as follows:—Reading (oral), 50 marks; Reading, Principles of, 50; Orthography and Orthoëpy, 50; English Grammar 150; Composition, 100; Literature, Poetry and

Prose, 200; History, 100; Geography, 75; Arithmetic, written and Mental, 200; Algebra, 100; Geometry, 100; Trigonometry, 100; Physics, Chemistry and Botany, each, 100; Latin, French, and German, each, 200; Writing, Book-Keeping and Commercial transactions, Precising and Indexing, 200; Drawing, 75.

173. Any candidate who obtains one-third of the marks in each subject, and one-half of the aggregate marks obtainable, shall be entitled to rank as the holder of a non-professional certificate of the class for which he is such candidate.

Professional Certificates.

174. The holder of a Third Class Non-Professional Certificate, who takes the course and passes the examination prescribed for County Model Schools, shall be entitled to rank as a Third Class Teacher of Public Schools.

175. The holder of a Second Class Non-Professional Certificate, who has taught a Public School successfully for one year, and who attends a Provincial Normal School one session, and passes the prescribed examination, shall be entitled to rank as a Second Class Teacher of Public Schools.

176. Any Graduate in Arts with Honors as prescribed in Regulation 170, or the holder of a First Class Non-Professional Certificate, who has passed an examination at a Provincial Normal School, and who attends a Training Institute one Session and passes the prescribed examination thereat, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher of Public Schools or an Assistant Master of High Schools.

177. Any teacher who holds a First Class Non-Professional Certificate and a Second Class Professional Certificate, and who has taught successfully for at least two years in a Public School, High School, or Collegiate Institute, shall be entitled to rank as a First Class Teacher or Assistant Master of a High School, on passing the final examination prescribed for a Training Institute, without attendance thereat.

DISTRICT CERTIFICATES.

178. The Boards of Examiners, constituted under section 163 of the Public Schools' Act of 1885, may issue Certificates, valid only in such portions of their respective district or districts as they may deem expedient, for a period not exceeding three years.

179. The Board of Examiners shall prepare the examination papers, fix the time and place for holding the examinations, read and value the answers, determine the fees to be paid by candidates, and generally exercise all the powers of County Board of Examiners.

180. Each Board of Examiners shall, as soon after the examination as possible, report to the Minister the names and residences of the Candidates examined, the number of Certificates granted, and enclose therewith a full set of the examination papers.

181. The District Board is authorized to require attendance at a County Model School, or such other professional training as may be deemed expedient.

182. The members of District Boards of Examiners shall be entitled to the same remuneration as the members of County Boards. Where county organization exists, all the expenses of the examinations, so far as they may not be covered by fees, shall be paid by the County Council.

ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

General.

183. The examination papers for the Departmental Examinations shall be prepared by the Central Committee of Examiners.

184. Each paper shall be approved by the whole Committee at a regular meeting called for that purpose, and shall bear the name of an examiner.

185. The papers on each subject shall be limited strictly to the Course of Study prescribed in the regulations, and shall be placed in the Minister's hands not later than the first day of March in each year.

186. The Minister of Education shall appoint such sub-examiners as may be deemed necessary to read and value the answers of candidates—such sub-examiners to work under the direction of, and to report to, the Central Committee.

187. Except when special qualifications are required, no person will be considered eligible for the position of sub-examiner unless he possess the qualifications at least of a member of a County Board of Examiners. No person shall serve as sub-examiner for more than three years continuously.

188. Each sub-examiner shall be paid the sum of six dollars per day under the restriction that the whole amount paid for the examination shall not exceed the sum of one dollar for each candidate.

189. The hours for work shall be from 8.30 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m., and no sub-examiner shall make up lost time or read examination papers at any other hours.

Time and Place of Examination.

190. The examination of candidates for Departmental Certificates shall be held in the month of July, in each year, on the days appointed by the Minister of Education.

191. Candidates for First Class Certificates of all grades, will be examined at the Normal School, Toronto; candidates for Second and Third Class Certificates will be examined at their respective High Schools, or at such other places as may be appointed by the Minister of Education.

192. Where a High School is situated in a town or city constituting a separate Inspectoral division, the Inspector of such city or town shall be responsible for the conduct of the examination held thereat, and shall receive applications from intending candidates, and report to the Department, but in all other cases the County Inspector shall be responsible and receive the necessary applications.

Notice to be given by Candidates, etc.

193 Every person who purposes to present himself at any examination for a Second or a Third Class Certificate shall send to the Inspector within whose inspectoral division he intends to write, not later than the 1st of June preceding, a notice stating the class of certificate for which he is a candidate, and what optional subject or subjects he has selected.

194. Such notice shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2 for each certificate for which the candidate proposes to write, one half of which shall be forwarded, by the Inspector, with the list of candidates, to the Education Department, and the other half to the Treasurer of the High School Board.

195. Every person intending to write for a First Class Certificate shall notify the Education Department, such notice to be accompanied by a fee of \$2.

196. The Inspector shall preside at and be responsible for the proper conduct of the examination, but in case of his inability to attend he shall send to the Education Department for the approval of the Minister, one month before the examination, the name of the person whom he intends to appoint as his substitute, otherwise the Department will make the appointment. When more rooms than one are required for the candidates, a presiding Examiner, approved by the Minister, must be appointed for each room, and the Examiner, in his report to the Department, shall indicate the candidates who were placed in the several rooms respectively.

197. The Inspector shall not nominate as his substitute any teacher employed in a school from which there is any candidate at such examination, or any person who has taken part in the instruction of any of the candidates; nor shall any such person be appointed as presiding Examiner, or be present with the candidates, in any room at such examination; and at least one Examiner shall be present during the whole time of the examination, in each room occupied by the candidates.

198. Every Inspector shall send to the Education Department, not later than the 2nd of June, a list of the names, with the fees, of those who intend to present themselves for examination. To each name the Department will affix a number, which must be employed by the candidate instead of his usual signature, throughout the entire examination.

199. Each Inspector, or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister, shall himself in person receive from the Department, or Inspector, the examination papers, and shall thereupon be responsible for the safe-keeping of the parcel containing the same, unopened, until the morning of the first day of the examination.

200. No presiding Examiner shall admit any candidate, either as an additional candidate, or in the place of any absent one, whose notice has not been duly given to the Department; no candidate who, in his notice to the Department, elects to take any specific optional subject, will be allowed to substitute any other; no candidate who has given notice to the Department of his intention to be examined at a specified place, will be allowed to appear for examination elsewhere.

201. Each candidate shall satisfy the presiding Examiner as to his personal identity before the commencement of the second day's examination and any person detected in attempting to personate a candidate should be reported to the Department.

202. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall transmit to the Education Department on the first day of the examination, a copy of the following

declaration, signed by himself and the other Examiners (but such declaration shall not be required more than once from any Examiner):

"I solemnly declare that I will perform my duty of Examiner without fear, favour, affection or partiality towards any candidate."

Mode of Conducting Examinations.

203. Places should be allotted to the candidates for certificates so that they may be at least five feet apart. All diagrams or maps having reference to the subjects of examination shall be removed from the room; all arrangements shall be completed, and the necessary stationery distributed at least *fifteen* minutes before the time appointed for the commencement of the examination.

204. Candidates shall be in their allotted places before the hour appointed for the commencement of the examination. If a candidate be not present till after the appointed time, he shall not be allowed any additional time. No candidate shall be permitted, on any pretence whatever, to enter the room after the expiration of an hour from the commencement of the examination.

205. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the room within *one hour* after the issue of the examination papers in any subject; and if he then leave he shall not be permitted to return during the examination on the subject in hand.

206. Punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of the examination, the presiding Examiner shall, in the examination room, and in the presence of the candidates, break the seal of the envelope containing the examination papers for the first subject, and give them to the candidates. The papers of only one subject shall be opened at one time.

207. Every candidate shall conduct himself in strict accordance with the regulations, and should he give or receive any aid, or extraneous assistance of any kind, in answering the examination questions, he will be liable not only to the loss of the whole examination, but to the forfeiture or withdrawal of his certificate at any time afterward when the discovery is made that such aid or assistance has been given or received.

208. Should any candidate be detected in copying from another or allowing another to copy from him, or in taking into the room any book, notes, or anything from which he might derive assistance in the examination, or in talking or whispering, it shall be the duty of the presiding Examiner, if he obtain clear evidence of the fact at the time of its occurrence, to cause such candidate at once to leave the room; neither shall such candidate be permitted to enter during the remaining part of the examination, and his name shall be struck off the list. If, however, the evidence be not clear at the time, or be obtained after the conclusion of the examination, the Examiner shall report the case to the Department.

209. Every candidate shall write his NUMBER (not his name) very distinctly at the top of each page of his answer papers, in the middle; and is warned that for every page not bearing his number he is liable to receive no credit from the Examiners. If a candidate write his name or initials, or any distinguishing sign or mark on his paper other than the number assigned him by the Department, his paper will be cancelled.

210. Candidates, in preparing their answers, shall write on one side only of each sheet, and shall mark the sheets in each subject, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.; and on the last sheet shall write distinctly the total number of sheets enclosed in the envelope, and thus prevent any question arising as to the number of sheets actually put into each envelope. Having written the distinguishing NUMBER on each page, and having arranged the answer papers in the order of the questions, they shall fold them once across, place them in the envelopes provided by the Department, and write on the outside of the envelopes their numbers and the subjects of Examination. They shall then securely fasten the envelopes and hand them to the presiding Examiner.

211. Punctually at the expiration of the time allowed, the Examiner shall direct the candidates to stop writing, and cause them to hand in their answer papers immediately, duly fastened in the envelopes.

212. The Presiding Examiner shall keep upon his desk the certified list of the candidates and as each paper in any subject is handed in he shall check the same by entering the figure "1" opposite the name of the candidate on the form provided.

213. After the papers are handed in, the Examiner shall not allow any alterations to be made in them, and he shall be responsible for their safe keeping until he has transmitted them, with all surplus examination papers, to the Education Department.

214. The presiding Examiner, at the close of the examination on the last day, shall secure in a separate parcel the fastened envelopes of the candidates, and on the same day shall forward by express (pre-paid), or deliver to the Education Department, the package containing all the parcels thus separately secured. The papers are to be arranged by subjects and in numerical order. The Inspector or presiding Examiner shall, at the same time, sign and forward a solemn declaration that the examinations have been held and conducted in strict conformity with the regulations, and fairly and properly in every respect; and also a certificate, that he has been satisfied as to the personal identity of each candidate.

215. The Inspector or presiding Examiner (as the case may be), shall appoint an Examiner in Reading who shall hear each candidate read, from an authorized Reader, one passage selected by the Examiner, and another from any book, chosen by the candidate. The result, on the form provided, shall be transmitted to the Department.

216. The Treasurer of the High School Board, on the Certificate of the County Inspector, shall pay all the expenses of the Examination, including the sum of three dollars per day and actual travelling expenses, for the Inspector and presiding Examiners.

217. If an examination is held at a Public School then such fees as are herein mentioned shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Public School Board, who shall also upon the order of the Inspector pay all the expenses of the Examination.

Appeals.

218. A candidate for a non-professional certificate of the *Second* or the *Third* Class, may claim to have his papers re-read, upon the following conditions:—

(1) Such appeal or claim must be in the hands of the Minister on or before the 15th day of September; and the ground of the appeal or claim must be specifically stated.

(2) A deposit of two dollars must be made with the Department, which deposit will be returned to the candidate if his appeal or claim is sustained, but otherwise it will be forfeited.

(3) The Central Committee of Examiners shall meet on the earliest possible day after the 15th of September, and shall dispose of all the appeals without delay; and no appeal shall subsequently be entertained on any ground whatever.

TRAINING INSTITUTES.

Requisites of a Training Institute.

219. The requisites of a Training Institute shall be as follows:—

(a) Such equipment and accommodation as may be required for a Collegiate Institute.

(b) A staff of thoroughly competent specialists in the Modern Languages, Mathematics, Classics, and Science; and, in addition, teachers competent to give instruction in Music, Drawing, and Drill and Calisthenics.

General.

220. Application for admission to a Training Institute shall be made, on or before the first Monday in September, to the Minister of Education, who will assign to each Training Institute its quota of teachers-in-training.

221. There shall be each year in every Training Institute one session of fourteen weeks, beginning on the second Monday of September, and ending on the second Friday of December.

222. The hours of daily attendance for each teacher-in-training shall in each case be determined by the Principal of the Training Institute, who shall make such arrangements as may best suit the requirements of his school, subject, however, to the regulations hereinafter provided.

223. Each Training Institute shall be inspected by one of the High School Inspectors at least once during the session. It shall be the Inspector's duty to report to the Minister of Education on the condition of the Training Institute, and to make such recommendations as he may consider necessary to secure its efficiency.

224. The term Department Master, as used in these regulations, shall be held to mean the Master of the department of English, Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages, or Classics, or of any sub-department thereof.

Course of Study and Training.

225 The course of study and training to be followed in each Training Institute shall be as follows:—

- (a) The History of Education.
- (b) The Science of Education.
- (c) The Principles and Practice of Teaching with especial reference to High School work.
- (d) The organization and management of schools with especial reference to the different grades of High Schools.
- (e) Systematic observation of the mode of conducting a High School.
- (f) Practice in managing classes and in teaching the High School course under the supervision of the Principal and his staff.
- (g) Special instruction by the Principal and the Department Masters.
- (h) Hygiene; School-law in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Duties of the Principal.

226. The duties of the Principal, (who shall be responsible to the Minister of Education for the proper conduct of the Training Institute), shall be as follows:—

- (a) Throughout the session he shall take general charge of the teachers-in-training.

(b) During the first two weeks of the session he shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall give them such preliminary instruction as is herein provided.

(c) If himself a Department Master, he shall perform in addition such duties towards the teachers-in-training as are required from a Department Master.

(d) He shall arrange the division of duties among the members of his staff.

(e) He shall from time to time visit the class-rooms of the different members of his staff while they are in charge of the teachers-in-training, and shall satisfy himself that the design of the Training Institute is being properly carried out.

(f) At the close of the session he shall furnish the Examining Inspector, for transmission to the Minister of Education, a statement in a form to be provided, of the standing of each teacher-in-training, as shown by the Training Registers of the Department Masters and by the record of such examinations as may have been held with a view to determine the progress and qualifications of the teacher-in-training.

Duties of a Department Master.

227. Each Department Master shall be responsible to the Principal for the discharge of his duties in connection with the training of teachers, and shall be subject to his control in all matters pertaining thereto, with the right of appeal to the Minister of Education in case of dispute. He shall have charge of the teachers-in-training while taking up the subjects of his department, and shall give them such instruction as is herein provided. He shall keep a Training Register, to be provided by the Minister of Education, in which he shall record from time to time his estimate of the capacity of the teachers-in-training as evidenced by them while under his charge.

Duties of a Teacher-in-Training.

228. The teacher-in-training shall attend regularly and punctually during the whole session of the Training Institute, and shall be subject to the discipline of the Principal, with an appeal, in case of dispute, to the Minister of Education. Before attending the Training Institute, he shall make himself acquainted with the following professional text-books, as a preparation for his course of training:

(a) An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. By Oscar Browning.

(b) School Management. By Joseph Landon.

(c) The Culture demanded by Modern Life. By E. L. Youmans.

(d) Education. By Herbert Spencer.

General Directions as to Management.

229. The session of each Training Institute shall consist of four sections:—

(a) During the first week, the Principal shall take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, as herein prescribed.

(b) During the next six weeks, the Department Masters shall, each in succession as follows, take especial charge of the teachers-in-training, as herein prescribed:—

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | The first two weeks shall be devoted to the | <i>English</i> | Department |
| (2) | " third week | " | " <i>Science</i> " |
| (3) | " fourth " | " | " <i>Mathematical</i> " |
| (4) | " fifth " | " | " <i>Classical</i> " |
| (5) | " sixth " | " | " <i>Modern Languages</i> " |

(c) The next six weeks shall be devoted by the teachers-in-training to systematic observation and practice of teaching in the different departments, under the supervision of the members of the staff, according to a weekly programme to be prepared by the Principal for each member of the staff and for each teacher-in-training.

(d) During the last week, the teachers-in-training shall not be required to teach, but shall review their work in preparation for the coming Examinations, with such assistance from the Training Institute staff as may be necessary.

230. When the special instruction in a department has been discontinued, illustrative teaching by the Department Master and practice in teaching by the teachers-in-training shall be continued in that department, according to the weekly programme prepared by the Principal, who shall make due allowance for the special requirements of each teacher-in-training and for the time required, during the second section of the session, for new subjects.

231. During the first week of the session the Principal shall discuss with the teachers-in-training the organization, classification, and management of a High School, with especial reference to the Collegiate Institute with which the Training Institute is connected. He shall also give them directions as to the best methods of deriving benefit from observation and criticism of the teaching, explaining to them the course and their duties therewith. He shall accompany them to the class-rooms on their visits of observation, and shall there illustrate the principles he has laid down. During this period the other members of the staff shall co-operate with the Principal as he may direct.

232. During the period specially devoted to his department, the Department Master shall develop systematically the best modes of dealing with each subject in his department at each stage of a pupil's progress, using as the basis of his discussions the text-books prescribed, and illustrating his explanations by subsequent teaching.

233. Before teaching a class in presence of the teachers-in-training, the Department Master shall lay before them the purpose and plan of the lesson. He shall require them to take notes of the lesson, and shall discuss with them afterwards the observations they have made.

234. After consultation with the Principal, the Department Master shall assign to the teachers-in-training the lessons in his own department; and, when doing so, he shall keep in view the interests of his ordinary pupils, arranging the work so as to secure both variety and progress.

235. When the teacher-in-training himself takes charge of a class, the Department Master shall leave him as much as possible to his own resources, and shall, during the progress of the lesson, take notes for subsequent entry in his Training Register. At some suitable time he shall criticise fully and freely the lesson as given by the teacher-in-training.

236. The teacher-in-training shall devote the first week of the session wholly to the preparatory course herein prescribed. During the rest of the session, besides continuing, under supervision, his daily observations, he shall each day teach, under the direction of one of the staff, at least one of the regular classes of the school, taking the different subjects and forms in rotation, and making himself especially familiar with the work of the lower forms.

237. A teacher-in-training shall not attempt to teach a lesson before the mode of dealing with the subject has been illustrated for him by the Department Master. The lesson to be taught shall be assigned to him in time to allow sufficient preparation on the part of all who are to be present, to teach it themselves or to criticise the teaching of others.

238. Before attempting to teach a lesson, the teacher-in-training shall hand to the Department Master in charge a scheme of the lesson, setting forth its purpose and plan. If necessary, this scheme shall be criticised by the Master before the teacher-in-training attempts to teach the lesson.

239. Under the supervision of the Department Master, the teachers-in-training shall teach before one another, and shall at some suitable time thereafter criticise one another's teaching in presence of the Department Master who shall direct the discussion.

240. When the teacher-in-training has acquired some skill in the management of classes, he shall occasionally be entrusted with a class, or a subdivision of a class, in a room in which no member of the staff is present. With him shall be associated another teacher-in-training, who

shall afterwards, in the presence of the Department Master, criticise the method and management of his associate.

241. Teachers-in-training who desire to become teachers of special departments shall devote themselves chiefly to these departments, but every teacher-in-training shall teach all the subjects covered by his non-professional certificate as often as may be considered advisable by the Principal.

242. Candidates for First Class Public School Certificates shall take only such parts of the course as are suitable for them ; and, as far as may be necessary, they shall receive special training, subject, however, to the conditions imposed on all teachers-in-training.

243. Teachers-in-training who have no knowledge of Music, Drawing, Drill and Calisthenics, and who desire to obtain a certificate of competency in these subjects, shall study them under the Institute Masters who shall also instruct them in the best modes of teaching these subjects. As soon as they are adjudged able to do so, they shall teach these subjects in the lower forms of the Collegiate Institute.

Examinations.

244. During the session, the teachers-in-training shall be subjected to such oral and written examinations on the course of study as the Principal may deem expedient.

245. At the close of the session, the teacher-in-training shall be subjected to an examination in Practical Teaching by one of the High School Inspectors, at the Training Institute at which he has been trained ; and also to a written examination on papers prepared by the Departmental Examiners, on the subjects hereinafter detailed.

246. At the Examination in Practical Teaching, each candidate shall be allowed to teach lessons which he has prepared for the occasion, and a scheme of which he shall hand to the examiner ; but he shall also teach lessons the subjects of which shall be selected by the examiner, sufficient time, however, being allowed for preparation in this case also. The results of these examinations, together with the report of the Principal, based on the record in the Training Register, shall determine the final standing of each candidate.

247. No certificate shall be awarded to a candidate who fails to satisfy the examiners that he has made himself acquainted both theoretically and practically with the best methods of teaching at least the elements of all the subjects covered by his non-professional certificate. The professional certificate of each passed candidate shall show in detail those departments or subjects which he is most competent to teach. The Departmental Examiners shall have power to reject any candidate who may show himself deficient in scholarship.

Subjects for Final Examination.

248. The written examination at the close of each term of a Training Institute shall embrace the following subjects and text-books:—

(a) Mental and Moral Science in their relation to the work of teaching Observation, and the training of the Senses; Association; Memory; Reasoning; Imagination; The Conduct of the Understanding; The Will, and how to train it; Habit and Character; Authority and Discipline; Rewards and Punishment.

(b) The History of Education.

(c) The practical application of the principles of Education:—School Organization and Management; Special Methods in the Departments of *English, Mathematics, Science, Classics, French and German.*

(d) Hygiene; School-law in reference to the duties of teachers and pupils.

Text-books.

1. The History of Education.

(a) Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. By O. Browning.

(b) Systems of Education. By J. Gill.

(c) Lectures on the History of Education. By Jos. Payne. Or,
Essays on Educational Reformers. By R. H. Quick, M.A.

2. The Science of Education.

(a) Education as a Science. By Alex. Bain, LL.D.

(b) The Action of Examinations. By H. Latham.

3. The Principles and Practice of Teaching.

(a) School Management. By Joseph Landon.

(b) Lectures on Teaching. By J. G. Fitch, M.A.

(c) Teacher's Manual of Method and Organization. By Robert Robinson.

(d) Education. By Herbert Spencer.

(e) The Culture demanded by Modern Life. By E. L. Youmans.

4. Hygiene. (See Syllabus for Normal Schools.)

5. School Law. (Public and High Schools Act, 1885, and Regulations.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Religious Instruction.

249. Every Public and High School shall be opened with the Lord's Prayer, and closed with the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's Prayer, or the prayer sanctioned by the Department of Education.

250. The portions of Scripture used shall be taken from selections authorized for that purpose, by the Department of Education, and shall be read without comment or explanation.

251. Where a teacher claims to have conscientious scruples against opening and closing the school as herein provided, he shall notify the Trustees to that effect in writing.

252. No pupil shall be required to take part in the exercises above referred to against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school.

253. When required by the Trustees, the Ten Commandments shall be repeated at least once a week.

254. The Trustees shall place a copy of the authorized Readings in each department of the Public and High Schools under their jurisdiction, within one year from the date hereof.

255. The clergy of any denomination, or their authorized representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon; and if the clergy of more than one denomination apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the School Board or Trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of the clergyman of each denomination, at the time above stated. But it shall be lawful for the School Board or Trustees and clergyman of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorized representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.*

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS.

256. All sums of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly in aid of schools in new and poor townships, will be distributed by the Education Department, subject to the following conditions:—

*The Regulations prescribing the "Hours of Daily Teaching" provide that they shall not exceed six hours in duration, but "a less number of hours of daily teaching may be determined upon in any Public School, at the option of the Trustees." Arrangement may, therefore, be made by the Trustees for closing the ordinary school work earlier than the usual hour, on certain days, so that time may be given for Religious Instruction.

(1) That a School Section with definite boundaries has been set apart by the Township Council, having jurisdiction, or, where no municipal organization exists, by the Stipendiary Magistrate, or by him and the Public School Inspector, if any, under the authority of the forty-first section of the Public Schools Act, 1885.

(2) That Trustees have been duly elected for such section.

(3) That a building and other suitable accommodation for the school, have been provided by the Trustees.

(4) That a teacher holding a valid certificate has been employed by the Trustees for at least six months of the year.

(5) That the half-yearly and yearly reports in the prescribed forms have been sent in to the Inspector, at the times specified, and certified by him as satisfactory.

(6) That the assessed value of the section and the financial condition of the ratepayers are such as to render additional aid absolutely necessary.

257. In townships with municipal organization the grant made by the Education Department shall not exceed the special grant made by the township or county, except in such cases as are reported exceptional by the Inspector.

258. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as establishing the claim of any school upon the Poor School Fund beyond the discretion of the Education Department.

259. On the receipt of the report of the Inspector, the Minister of Education will make such recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor, as he may deem expedient.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR INSPECTION.

260. Every teacher in an Indian school shall have a speaking acquaintance with the Indian language, and shall, as far as possible, give his instructions in English.

261. The qualifications of teachers shall be regulated by the County or District Board of Examiners. A certificate of having passed the entrance examination prescribed for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes may be accepted in lieu of any other certificate.

262. The subjects of study in these schools shall be as follows, viz. :—Reading, Writing, Object Lessons, Elementary Drawing Elementary Arithmetic (the four simple rules), Elementary Geography (the maps of the World and Dominion of Canada), Spelling and Grammar (formation and analysis of simple sentences).

263. The County Inspector, in conjunction with the Indian Agent, shall have a controlling influence in the selection of teachers, except in the case of such schools as are established by any religious denomination under the Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Inspectors shall report upon the competency of the teacher of each Indian school inspected by him, and such other matters as may, in his opinion, affect the interests of the school.

264. A fee of six dollars (\$6) per visit and legitimate travelling expenses will be paid the Inspector by the Indian Department for two visits per annum.

LIBRARIES.

265. In case of the establishment of a Township Library, the Township Council may either cause the books to be deposited in one place, or recognise each School Section within its jurisdiction as a branch of the Township Library Corporation, and cause the Library to be divided into parts or sections and allow each of these parts or sections of the Library to be circulated in succession in each School Section.

266. Each Township Library shall be under the management of the Township Corporation; and each Branch or School Section Library shall be under the management of the Board of School Trustees. The Township Council shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the Township; and each Board of Trustees shall appoint or remove the Librarian for the School Section. In default of such appointment, the teacher shall act as Librarian.

267. Each Township Council and each Board of School Trustees receiving Library Books must provide a proper case for the books, with a lock and key; and shall cause the case and books to be kept in some safe place and repaired when injured; and shall also provide sufficient wrapping paper to cover the books, and writing paper to enable the Librarian to keep minutes of the delivery and return of books, and write the needful notes or letters. The Township Council and School Trustees are responsible for the security and preservation of the books in their charge.

268. When any books are taken in charge by the Librarian, he shall make out a full and complete catalogue of them; and at the foot of each catalogue the Librarian shall sign a receipt to the following effect:

"I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge that the books specified in the preceding catalogue have been delivered to me by the Municipal Council of the Township of———, (*or, as the case may be*), by the Trustees of the School Section No.———, in the Township of———, to be carefully kept by me as their Librarian, for the use of the inhabitants within their jurisdiction, according to the regulations prescribed by the authority of the Statute for the management of Public School Libraries, to be accounted for by me according to said regulations, to said Council (*or Trustees as the case may be*), and to be delivered to my successors in office. Dated,"

etc. Such catalogue, with the Librarian's receipt, having been examined by such Council or Trustees, or by some person or persons appointed by them, and found to be correct, shall be delivered to such Council or Trustees, and shall be kept among their official papers.

269. The Librarian shall be accountable to the Trustees or Council appointing him for the cost of every book that is missing, or for the whole series of which it formed a part. The Librarian shall be also accountable in like manner for any injury which a book may appear to have sustained by being soiled, defaced, torn, or otherwise injured; and shall be relieved from such accountability only by the trustees or Council, on its being satisfactorily shown to them that some resident within their jurisdiction is chargeable for the cost of the book so missing, or for the amount of injury so done to any work.

270. The Librarian shall see that in each book belonging to the Library the number of the book and the name of the Library to which it belongs are written either on a printed label pasted inside the cover of the book; or on the first blank leaf of it; and he shall on no account give out any book which is not thus numbered and identified. He shall also cause all the books to be covered with strong wrapping paper, on the back of which is to be written the title of the book, and the number in large figures. As new books are added, the numbers shall be continued, and they shall in no case be altered; so that if the book be lost, its number and title must be continued on the catalogue, with a note that it is missing.

271. The Librarian shall keep a blank book, which may consist of a few sheets of writing paper stitched together—ruled across the width of the paper, so as to leave five columns of the proper size, for the following entries—to be written lengthwise of the paper: In the first column, the Title and No. of the book; in the second column, the Name and Residence of the person to whom delivered; in the third column, Date of Delivery; in the fourth column, the Date of its Return; in the fifth column, Remarks respecting the condition of the books, as good, injured, torn or defaced.

272. The Librarian shall act at all times and in all things according to the orders of the Corporation appointing him; and in case of his removal or suspension he shall deliver to his successor, or to the order of his Trustees or Council, all books, catalogues and papers appertaining or relating to the Library; and if they are found to be satisfactory, his Trustees or Council, or successor in office, shall give him a receipt to that effect. But if any of the books shall have been lost, or in anywise injured, the Librarian shall account or pay for such loss or injury, unless released by his Trustees or Council.

273. The Trustees and Council shall attend faithfully to the interests of their Library; they shall at all times when they think proper, and as often as possible, examine the books carefully, and compare the books with the catalogue, and note such as are missing or injured; and see that all

forfeitures are promptly collected, and that injuries done to books are promptly repaired, and that the Library is properly managed and taken care of.

274. The foregoing regulations shall apply to Branch School Section Libraries, as well as to School Section Libraries; also to Township Councils, to the same extent as to Trustees of School Sections, and to Township Libraries, to the same extent as to School Section Libraries, and to the residents in a Township in which there are no School Section Libraries, to the same extent as to the residents of a School Section; likewise to the Librarian of a Township to the same extent as to a Librarian of a School Section.

275. When a Township Councillor or School Trustee shall be notified as having incurred a forfeiture for detaining, injuring, or destroying a book borrowed from the Library, he shall not act as a judge in his own case, but such case shall be decided upon by other members, or a majority of them, of the Township Council or School Corporation authorised to act in the matter. In all cases, the acts of a majority of a Corporation shall be considered as the acts of the Corporation.

276. The Council or Trustees have authority, if they shall think proper (according to the common practice of circulating libraries), to require the borrower to deposit with the Librarian a sum equal to the cost of the book taken by him, as a security for its safe return, and the payment for any injury which may be done to it.

277. These regulations shall apply to Cities, Towns, and Incorporated Villages, as well as to School Sections.

278. The Inspectors of schools shall inspect and inquire into the state and operations of the Libraries or Branch Libraries within their respective jurisdictions, and give the results of their observations and inquiries in their annual reports; and each Township and School Section Corporation shall report annually, at the time of making the annual School Reports, the condition of their Libraries, with the number of volumes in each, and the success and influence of the system.

SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS' FUND.

279. In order to be entitled to any portion of the Legislative Appropriation for Superannuated Teachers every Teacher of a High, Public or Separate School, and every Inspector, must have contributed \$4 annually to the Superannuation Fund during the whole time of his professional service.

280. Arrears, if any, from 1854 inclusive, (if the applicant was then teaching,) shall be charged at the rate of \$5 per annum, and must be paid before the applicant ceases teaching. All arrears must be paid before 1st July, 1886.

281. In the case of Inspectors, or Local Superintendents, who are now Inspectors, services as an Inspector shall be considered equivalent to services as a Teacher.

282. In the case of Teachers or Inspectors under sixty years of age, proof of disability must be furnished annually to the Department. The retiring allowance shall be withdrawn whenever the disability ceases, and the recipient shall annually present himself to the Inspector, in order that he may report thereon to the Minister.

283. Teachers or Inspectors, sixty years of age, are entitled to Superannuation, provided the regulations aforementioned regarding payment and arrears are complied with, without proof of disability. In all cases evidence of good moral character is required.

TEXT-BOOKS.

284. No book shall hereafter be authorized as a text-book in any Public School until the copyright thereof has been vested in the Education Department.

285. Every text-book for Public or High Schools printed and published in Canada, shall be subject, at any stage of its manufacture, to the inspection and approval of the Department in regard to printing, binding, and paper.

286. A sample copy of every edition of every authorized book shall be deposited in the Education Department by the publisher, and no edition of any book shall be considered as approved without a certificate from the Minister of Education approving thereof.

287. Every authorized book shall bear the imprint of the publisher, and shall show upon the cover or title page the authorized retail price, and no part of the book shall be used for advertising purposes, without the written consent of the Department.

288. The Education Department may require the publisher of any text-book to make such alterations from time to time as may be deemed expedient; but no alterations in contents, typography, binding, paper, or any other material respects, shall, in any case, be made without the approval of the Education Department.

289. Every publisher of an authorized text-book shall, before placing any edition of such authorized book upon the market, execute such agreements and give such security for the due fulfilment of these regulations as may be required by the Education Department.

290. All authorized text-books may be published by any firm of publishers in Ontario on the payment to the original publishers of such sum or sums of money as may be agreed upon by arbitrators to be appointed for that purpose by the publishers concerned and the Minister of Education respectively.

291. The Minister of Education may, at his discretion, after making full enquiry into the cost of manufacture, reduce the retail price of any authorized text-book. He may also remove such book from the list of authorized text-books, if the publishers fail to comply with the regulations of the Education Department, or if it be considered to be in the public interest so to do.

292 In case the Education Department shall at any time recommend any books as aids to the teacher, for private reference or study, it is to be distinctly understood that such books are not to be used as text-books by the pupils, and any teacher who permits such books, or any other book not authorized as a text-book for the public schools, to be used, as such shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the School Act.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO TRUSTEES

Procedure at School Meetings.

293. The notice calling an annual or special meeting should be signed by the Secretary by direction of the trustees, or by a majority of the trustees themselves. The corporate seal need not be attached to it.

294. Any ratepayer may call the meeting to order as soon as the hour appointed arrives, and nominate a chairman.

295. The business of all school meetings should be conducted according to the following rules of order :—

(1) *Addressing chairman.*—Every elector shall rise previously to speaking, and address himself to the chairman.

(2) *Order of speaking.*—When two or more electors rise at once, the chairman shall name the elector who shall speak first, when the other elector, or electors, shall next have the right to address the meeting in the order named by the chairman.

(3) *Motion to be read.*—Each elector may require the question or motion under discussion to be read for his information at any time, but not so as to interrupt an elector who may be speaking.

(4) *Speaking twice.*—No elector shall speak more than twice on the same question or amendment without leave of the meeting, except in explanation of something which may have been misunderstood, or until very one desiring to speak shall have spoken.

(5) *Protest*.—No protest against an election, or other proceedings of the school meeting, shall be received by the chairman. All protests must be sent to the inspector within twenty days at least after the meeting.

(6) *Adjournment*.—A motion to adjourn a school meeting shall always be in order, provided that no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceedings shall have been had.

(7) *Motions to be in writing and seconded*.—A motion cannot be put from the chair, or debated, unless the same be seconded. If required by the chairman, all motions must be reduced to writing.

(8) *Withdrawal of a motion*.—After a motion has been announced or read by the chairman, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting; but may be withdrawn at any time before decision, by the consent of the meeting.

(9) *Kind of motions to be received*.—When a motion is under debate no other motion shall be received, unless to amend it, or to postpone it, or for adjournment.

(10) *Order of putting motion*.—All questions shall be put in the order in which they move. Amendments shall all be put before the main motion; the last amendment first, and so on.

(11) *Reconsidering motion*.—A motion to reconsider a vote may be made by any elector at the same meeting; but no vote of reconsideration shall be taken more than once on the same question at the same meeting.

296. At the end of every annual or special meeting the Chairman should sign the minutes, and send forthwith to the Inspector a copy of the same signed by himself and the Secretary.

297. Every Trustee declared elected by the Chairman of the School Meeting is a legal Trustee until his election is set aside by proper authority.

298. The seal of the School Corporation should not be affixed to letters or notices, but only to contracts, agreements, deeds, or other papers, which are designed to bind the Trustees as a corporation for the payment of money, or the performance of any specified act, duty or thing.

Care of School Property.

299. Trustees should appoint one of their own number or some responsible person to look after petty repairs, such as fixing fences, outhouses, walks, windows, seats, blackboards, and stoves.

300. No public school house or school plot (unless otherwise provided for in the deed), or any building, furniture, or other thing pertaining thereto, shall be used or occupied for any other than Public School purposes, without the express permission of the Trustees acting as a corporation.

301. Provision should be made by every school corporation for scrubbing and sweeping the school house regularly, for whitewashing walls and ceilings at least annually during the summer holidays, and for making fires one hour before the time for opening school, from the first of November until the first of April in each year.

Arbor Day.

302. The first Friday in May should be set apart by the Trustees of every rural school and incorporated village for the purpose of planting shade trees, making flower beds and otherwise improving and beautifying the school grounds.

Fire Drill.

303. In every school house consisting of more than one story the pupils should be regularly trained in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire.

APPENDIX.

I. FORMS OF PRAYER.

(*Authorized under Regulation, 249.*)

OPENING.

Let us Pray.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

CLOSING.

Let us Pray.

Most merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all that Thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide and keep us during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow with renewed vigor, both of body and mind; and preserve us we beseech Thee, now and forever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all dangers and perils of this night, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore *Amen.*

The following forms are inserted as a guide to Trustees, but not being part of the School Act, they do not possess the force of a statute:—

(Section 40.)

2. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

As required by the Public Schools Act of 1885, the undersigned Trustees of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby give notice that the Annual School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at — on Wednesday, the — day of December, 18 —, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the seventeenth section of said Public Schools Act aforesaid.

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

Note.—If the last Wednesday of December be a holiday, the Trustees should insert Thursday in the foregoing notice.

(Sections 16 and 27.)

3. FORM OF NOTICE FOR ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING, WHEN NOTICE FAILED.

The Annual School Meeting for School Section No. —, in the Township of —, not having been held for want of proper notice thereof, the undersigned [Inspector, or two ratepayers, as the case may be] as authorized by the sixteenth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, hereby gives [or give] notice that the Annual School Meeting of the Supporters of the Public School in the section will be held at — on the — day of —, 18—, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of the business prescribed by the seventeenth section of said Public Schools Act.

A B, *Pub. Sch. Insp.*,

or

C D, } *Ratepayers of*
E F, } *the section.*

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

(Sections 40, (1), 64 and 184, (9).)

4. FORM OF NOTICE OF SPECIAL SCHOOL MEETING.

The undersigned Trustees of School Section No. — in the Township of —, [or the *Public School Inspector, as the case may be*], as authorized by the Public Schools Act of 1885, hereby give [or gives] notice that a Special School Meeting of the supporters of the Public School in said School Section will be held at —, on —, the — day of —, 18—, at the hour of — in the — for the transaction of the following special business, viz.—[*here state it*].

A. B. }
C. D. } Trustees.
E. F. }

[or G. H., Pub. Sch. Inspector.]

Dated this — day of —, 18—.

Note.—No business but that mentioned in this notice can be transacted at the special meeting thus called.]

— — —
(Section 28.)

5. FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON APPOINTED TO CALL A FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

Township Clerk's Office,
— — —, 18 .

Sir,—You have been appointed by the Municipal Council of this Township to call the First School Section Meeting in the newly formed School Section No. —, in this Township. The boundaries of this new School Section are as follows, viz.: [*Insert them.*]

You will please call this School Meeting within twenty days after receiving this letter by posting written notices describing the section in at least three of the most public places in the new School Section at least six days before the time of holding the meeting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A B,

Township Clerk.

To C D,
— Post Office.

(Section 28.)

6. FORM OF NOTICE FOR FIRST SCHOOL SECTION MEETING.

The undersigned, having been authorized by the Municipal Council of the Township of ——— to call the First Public School Meeting in the newly formed section No. —, in said Township, hereby gives notice that a Meeting of the Ratepayers of such School Section will be held at — on —, the — day of —, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon for the election of three fit and proper persons to act as School Trustees for such Section.

The boundaries of the School Section herein designated are as follows, viz.: [*Insert them here.*]

A B.

Dated this — day of —, 18 .

(Section 25.)

7. FORM OF CONCURRENCE IN RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEES.

A B, our colleague, as Trustee of School Section No. —, Township of —, having intimated to us his desire to resign his office as such trustee, we the undersigned remaining Trustees of the school section named do hereby consent to his resignation, as authorized by the twenty-fifth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, such resignation to take effect on the election of his successor at a meeting of the supporters of the Public School in the section called by us, and to take place on the — day of —, 18 .

A B,) Remaining
C D,) Trustees.

Dated this — day of —, 18 .

Note.—To be given to the retiring Trustee for presentation to the Chairman of the School Meeting called as above.

(Section 37.)

8. FORM OF REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO APPOINT A SCHOOL SECTION AUDITOR.

——, ——, 18 .

Sir,—The Trustees, [*or the School Meeting, as the case may be*] having neglected to appoint a School Auditor [*or the Auditor appointed having refused to Act*] the undersigned Ratepayers of

School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby request that you would appoint a School Auditor for the Section, as authorized by the thirty-seventh section of the Public Schools Act of 1885.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

A B, } *Ratepayers*
C D, } *of the Sec.*

To E F, *Pub. Sch. Inspector.*

(Section 39, (4 a.))

9. SCHOOL AUDITOR'S FORM OF NOTICE TO PERSON INTERESTED
IN THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS OF A SECTION.

_____, _____ 18

SIR,—As authorized by the thirty-ninth section of *The Public School Act*, 1885, the undersigned Auditor of the Accounts of School Section No. — in the Township of —, hereby requires your attendance at the audit of these accounts, to be held at _____, on _____ the _____ day of _____ at the hour of _____ o'clock in the _____. You are also hereby required by said School Act (under penalty for refusal or neglect) to bring with you any books, papers or writings connected with such accounts, and to lay them before the Auditor or Auditors of the Section. I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A B, *Auditor of School Sec.*

To C D, } Trustee.
E F, } Secretary-Treasurer.
G H, } other person.
[as the case may be].

(Section 39, (4 c.))

10. FORM OF WARRANT TO ENFORCE COLLECTION OF MONEYS
AWARDED TO BE PAID BY SCHOOL AUDITORS.

The undersigned Auditor, [or Auditors] of the School Accounts of Public School No. — in the Township of —, by virtue of the powers vested in me [or us] by the thirty-ninth section of the Public Schools Act, 1885, hereby authorize and require you,

[insert name of Collector] after ten days from the date hereof, to collect from the person [persons, or corporation] named below the sum [or sums] of money, set opposite his [their or its] name [or names] being the sum or sums awarded by the undersigned Auditor [or Auditors] aforesaid, to be paid by such person [persons, or corporations], and to pay within — days from the receipt thereof the amount so collected, after retaining your lawful fees, to — whose discharge shall be your acquittance therefor. And in default of payment on demand by the person [persons, or corporation] named below, you are hereby authorized and required, within three days after such default of payment, to levy the amount by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person [persons, or corporation] making said default.

Given under my hand as Auditor [or our hands as Auditors], this — day of —, 18—.

To E F, Collector of moneys awarded by Auditor to be paid.

A. B., } Auditor [or Auditors] of the
[C. D] } School Section aforesaid.

[Insert here the names and amounts as above intimated.]

Note.—The 39th section of the Act cited above, declares that the person named in the foregoing warrant “shall have the same power and authority to enforce the collection of the moneys mentioned in the said warrant, with all reasonable costs, by “seizure and sale of the property of the party or corporation against whom the same “has been issued, or any bailiff of a Division Court has in enforcing a judgment and “execution issued out of said Court.”

(Sections 40, (3), 114, 118, 119 and 130.)

11. FORM OF REQUISITION ON THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SCHOOL MONEYS.

In terms of the fortieth [or, in the case of cities, towns and incorporated villages, the one hundred and fourteenth] section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section No. — of the township [or the Public School Board, or Board of Education, of the city, town or incorporated village] hereby apply to the Municipal Council of the township [city, town or incorporated village, as the case may be] for the sums of money set forth in the accompanying estimate for the support and maintenance of the Public School [or Schools] in the aforesaid section [city, town or incorporated village] for the year ending on the 31st December, 18—.

[Here follows the estimate.]

The school corporation as aforesaid hereby respectfully request that the Municipal Council of the township [city, town, etc.] shall, as required by the one hundred and eighteenth [or, by the one

hundred and nineteenth] section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, provide by assessment the foregoing amount of _____ dollars for the current expenses of the school [*or schools*] under charge of the Board, as per the estimate herewith.

A. B., *Chairman.* } *Corporate*
C. D., *Secretary.* } *Seal.*

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council of the _____ of _____.

Note.—This requisition, in the case of Rural School Trustees, must be sent to the Clerk of the Council concerned not later than the end of July, and in time for the August meeting.

In case moneys are required for the erection of school houses, purchase of site, etc., the words "provide by assessment" in the foregoing requisition should be altered to "provide by debenture for the purchase of a school site" (or the "erection of a school building," as the case may be.) See Section 130-136.

(Section 40 (7).)

12. FORM OF NOTICE OF EXEMPTION TO TOWNSHIP CLERK.

SIR,—As authorized by the fortieth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, the undersigned trustees of School Section No. —, in the township of _____, at a meeting held on the _____ day of _____, exempted as "indigent" the following persons resident in the School Section, from the payment of all school rates, [*or above _____ mills on the dollar, as the case may be,*] in support of the school.

A. B., { *Trustees*
C. D., { *of the*
E. F. { *Section.*

To G. H., Township Clerk, _____ Post Office.

[*Insert list here.*]

Note.—This intimation must be given by the School Trustees to the Township Clerk "on or before the first of August" in any year.

(Section 40 (4).)

13. FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE OF RURAL SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

_____ 18____.

_____ days [*or months*] after date, the Board of Public School Trustees for School Section _____, of the township of _____, in the county of _____, promise to pay to _____ the sum of _____

dollars, advanced to it by the said ——— for the payment of Teachers' Salaries, and hereby agree to allow at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum for such advance.

\$————. School Trustees, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A. B.,} \\ \text{C. D.,} \\ \text{E. F.} \end{array} \right\}$ [L. S.]

Note.—Not more than eight per cent. per annum can be lawfully paid by Trustees for loans of this nature. The form of note may be varied so that the amount of interest or discount can be included in the face value of the note.

(Section 69.)

14. FORM OF NOTICE BY ARBITRATORS TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN A SCHOOL SITE.

The undersigned Arbitrators appointed to appraise the damages and determine the claims of all parties concerned in regard to the Public School Site selected for Section No. —, in the township of ———, known as part of lot No. — in the said township, hereby give notice to all such parties that they will meet to hear and determine the claims on such part lot on ——— the ——— day of ———, 18—. You are hereby notified to attend such meeting or submit your claim in writing to the Arbitrators on the day named.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B., }
C. D., } [Seal.] Arbitrators for
E. F., } School Site.
No. —, Tp. of —.

To G. H., owner.

I. J., lessee.

K. L., tenant.

M. N., (other party concerned.)

(Section 81 (2).)

15. FORM OF NOTICE BY TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF ITS INTENTION TO ALTER THE BOUNDARIES OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL SECTION, ETC.

Township Clerk's Office, ——— 18—.

The Municipal Council of the township of ———, hereby gives public notice to the ratepayers and other parties concerned of School Section [*or School Sections*] No. —, [*or Nos.*] in this township, that it is the intention of the Council to alter the boundaries [*devise or unite such section or sections, as the case may be,*] of that section at a meeting of the Council to be held on the ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B., Township Clerk.

Note.—This intimation may be posted in the School Section or School Sections concerned, or published in a local newspaper; or it may be sent to the School Trustees of the Sections to be affected by the proposed change. The eighty-first Section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, authorizes the Council to give the notice "in such matter as the Council may deem expedient."

(Sections 82 (1), and 87.)

16. FORM OF APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL IN REGARD TO
SCHOOL SECTION BOUNDARIES, UNION OR OTHERWISE.

The undersigned trustees [*or five ratepayers, or Public School Inspector*], of [*Union*] School Section No. —, in the Township of —, as authorized by the eighty-second [*or eighty-seventh*] section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, hereby appeal to the Municipal Council of the County of — against the action [*or refusal to act—as in the case of ordinary school sections—on application being duly made to it, on the part*] of the Council of the Township of — in regard to the boundaries of our School Section.

Dated at — this — day of —, 18—.

A. B.,	}	<i>Trustees</i> [<i>Union</i>] <i>Sch. Sec.</i> No. —.
C. D.,		
E. F.,		

[or signed by five ratepayers of the Section, or by the Public School Inspector, in case of Union Sections.]

To the Clerk of the Municipal Council,
County of —.

(Sections 82 (5), and 87.)

17. FORM OF NOTICE OF THE DECISION OF THE ARBITRATORS
IN REGARD TO AN APPEAL TO A COUNTY COUNCIL.

The undersigned Public School Inspector, one of the Arbitrators appointed by the Municipal Council of the County of — to consider and decide upon an appeal to the Council in regard to the boundaries of School Section No. —, in the Township of —, hereby gives notice to the trustees of that Section [*or other Section, and to the Clerk of the Township concerned*] that the Arbitrators have agreed to the following award in the case:—

[Insert it.]

A. B.,
Public School Inspector,
Arbitrator.

To the Trustees of School Section No. —,

and

To the Clerk of the Township of —.

Note.—This form may be altered so as to meet the case of Union School Section Appeals, provided for in Section 87.

(Section 86 (1).)

18. FORM OF PETITION TO TOWNSHIP COUNCIL IN REGARD TO
UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

The petition to the Council of the Township of _____ of [five] ratepayers of said Township respectfully sheweth: That they are desirous that a Union School Section should be formed out of parts of the Townships of _____ [or they are desirous that the boundaries of Union School Section No. —, in the Townships of _____, should be altered [or dissolved] as the case may be.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the request which they have herein made may be granted, so far as the Council of your Township is concerned, in terms of the eighty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F., etc. } *Petitioners.*

To the Clerk of the Council,
Township of _____.

Note.—An original copy of the foregoing petition must be sent to the Clerk of each of the Townships concerned, not later than August or September of any year, so that the respective by-laws required can be passed not later than the 25th September, as required by law. Sec. 86, cl. (7).

(Section 86 (3).)

19. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
_____, 18—.

SIR,—I hereby notify you that a meeting of the Arbitrators appointed to form [alter or dissolve] a Union School Section [or the Union School Section, No. —, in the Township of —,] as requested by the ratepayers concerned, will be held at _____, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, at the hour of — o'clock in the forenoon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Clerk of the Township of _____.

Note.—A similar notice is to be sent to the Clerks of each of the Townships concerned. See Section 86 (3).

(Section 91 (1).)

20. FORM OF NOTICE OF EQUALIZED ASSESSMENT OF UNION
SCHOOL SECTIONS BY THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSORS.

The undersigned Assessors of the Township of _____, as authorized and required by the ninety-first Section of the Public

Schools Act of 1885, hereby give notice to the Clerks of the above said Townships that they have met and determined the proportion of the annual requisition for school purposes of the Public School Trustees of Union Section No. —, of the said Townships, which shall be levied upon and collected from the taxable property of the respective Municipalities out of which the Union School Section is formed. This proportion of assessment, so fixed and determined by us, shall remain in force for three years from the date of this notice.

Dated at ———, this — day of —, 18—.

A. B., } *Assessors as*
C. D., etc. } *aforesaid.*

To the Clerk of the Council, Township of ———.

Note.—An original copy of this notice, signed by the agreeing Assessors, is to be sent to the Clerks of each of the Township Councils concerned.

—————
(Section 104 (1).)

21. FORM OF NOTICE REQUESTING THAT SCHOOL ELECTION SHALL
BE HELD ON SAME DAY AS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

—————, 18—.

The Board of Public School Trustees [*or Board of Education*] for the City [*Town, Incorporated Village, or Township*] of ———, hereby notify the Municipal Council of the City [*Town, etc.*] that the said Board have passed a resolution requiring that the next election of Trustees to such Board shall take place on the same day as that on which the election of Municipal Councillors takes place.

A. B.,
Secretary to the Board.

To the Clerk of the Council, Township [*City, etc.*] of ———.

¶¶ *Note.*—This notice must be sent to the Municipal Clerk on or before the first of October in any year. See 104 (1).

—————
(Section 152.)

22. FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR ENGAGEMENT OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL
TEACHER.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this———day of
——— 18—, between the Public School ———
Trustees of Section No.—— in the Township of ——— [*or the*
Public School Board of the City, Town or Village of] ———,
and A. B. of the ——— the holder of a ——— class Certificate
of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario, as
follows:—

1. The [Trustees or Board of Public School Trustees] hereby employ for their said school such Teacher, at the yearly salary of _____ dollars, for the term of one year, beginning on the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, and ending on the _____ day of _____, and further agree that they and their successors in office will pay such salary to the said Teacher at least quarterly, and will exercise all powers and perform all duties under the Public Schools' Act and Regulations of the Education Department, which may be requisite for making such payment.

2. The Teacher agrees with the said Board of Public School Trustees or to teach and conduct the said school during the said term, according to the said Law and Regulations in that behalf.

3. The foregoing is subject to the following conditions: (1) That the Teacher shall continue to be the holder of a legal Certificate of qualification as a Public School Teacher in Ontario. (2) That holidays and vacations prescribed by the Law and Regulations are excepted from the said term. (3) That the days on which the Teacher has attended the meetings of Teachers' Associations or Institutes, as certified by the Inspector or Chairman thereof, shall be allowed him as if he had actually taught in the said school; and, (4), That in case of sickness, as certified by a registered medical practitioner, he shall be entitled to receive his salary without deduction, for such period as may be authorized under the Statute in that behalf.

4. The Trustees or School Board and the Teacher may, at their option, respectively terminate this engagement by giving notice in writing to the other of them at least _____ calendar months previously, and so as to terminate on the last day of a calendar month.

5. This agreement shall also be construed to continue in force from year to year, unless and until it is terminated by the notice hereinbefore prescribed.

As witness the Corporate Seal of the said Trustees or School Board and the hand and seal of the Teacher, on the day and year first above-mentioned.

.....	}	Trustees. [Corporate Seal.]
.....		
.....		
.....		Teacher. [Seal.]

In presence of

[In Duplicate.] One copy to be retained by the Trustees and the other by the Teacher.

(Section 166.)

23. FORM OF TRUSTEES' REQUEST TO INSPECTOR TO SUSPEND THE CERTIFICATE OF A TEACHER.

_____, 18—.

The Trustees of School Section, No. —, in the Township of _____, hereby informs the Public School Inspector that _____, a teacher holding a certificate of qualification valid in this County, has wilfully neglected [*or refused*] to carry out an agreement entered into at common law with us as Trustees. We, therefore, request you to suspend the certificate of such teacher in terms of the one hundred and sixty-sixth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885.

A. B., } Trustees of
C. D., } School Section
E. F., } No. —.

To the Public School Inspector.

(Section 165.)

24. FORM OF NOTICE TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHER OF THE SUSPENSION OF TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
_____, 18—.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the one hundred and sixty-fifth section of the Public School Act of 1885, I hereby notify you that I have suspended your certificate of qualification [*or the certificate of qualification of* _____] as a Public School Teacher in School Section, No. —, in the Township of _____, and within my jurisdiction. My reasons for doing so are as follows, viz.:—[*Insert them*].

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To C. D., Public School Inspector, and to the
Trustees of School Section, No. —.

(Section 167.)

25. FORM OF INSPECTOR'S NOTICE TO THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF THE SUSPENSION OF A TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
_____, 18—.

The undersigned, Inspector of Public Schools in the _____ of _____, hereby notifies the Honourable the Minister of Education, that by virtue of the authority vested in him in that behalf

he has suspended the certificate of qualification held by ———, a Public School Teacher within his jurisdiction, for the following reasons, viz.:—*[Insert them]*. The certificate suspended was issued by the late Chief Superintendent of Education [*Council of Public Instruction, or the Minister of Education, as the case may be*] and is dated the — of —, 18—. It is of the — class, grade —.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Education.

—————
(Section 168.)

26. FORM OF NOTICE TO A TEACHER OF THE MEETING OF THE
COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS TO CONSIDER HIS CASE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
————— 18—.

The Public School Inspector hereby notifies ———, a school teacher, whose certificate of qualification was suspended by him on the ——— day of ———, 18—, that a meeting of the County Board of Examiners will be held at ——— on ———, the ——— day of ———, 18—, to consider the suspension of such certificate.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.
To C. D.,
Public School Teacher.

—————
(Section 184 (10).)

27. FORM OF TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO A TEACHER BY
A PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

This is to certify that, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the one hundred and eighty-fourth section of the Public Schools Act of 1885, I have this day, after due examination, granted a certificate of qualification to ———, to act as a Public School Teacher within my inspectorate until the next ensuing meeting of the County Board of Examiners, and no longer.

Dated at ——— this ——— day of ———, 18—.

A. B.,
Public School Inspector.

To whom it may concern.

(Section 214.)

28. FORM OF NOTICE TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF NEGLECT IN
EDUCATION OF CHILD OR CHILDREN.

SIR,—The Board of Public School Trustees for _____ hereby inform you that the officer appointed for that purpose has reported to it that _____, your child [or children] [or _____, under your care or guardianship] has [or have] not attended any school, or has [or have] not otherwise been under efficient elementary instruction, as required by the two hundred and tenth and following sections of the Public Schools Act of 1885.

Before bringing this neglect on your part before the magistrate having jurisdiction in such cases, the trustees hereby notify you to attend a meeting of the Board to be held at _____ on _____, the _____ day of _____, 18—, or send such explanation of the alleged neglect to the Board at that meeting as you may deem necessary and proper.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B.,

Secretary to the Board.

To C. D.,

Parent [or Guardian] of

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